25-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Board Of Trustees, Medical Director, Conduct Business

MAY 3 - 1941

CHICAGO, May 1.—Systemized to the fullest extent imaginary and manned by a staff of highly trained, extremely efficient men and women, Provident hospital represents one of the finest examples of present day organization and business administration methods, and stands as a shining, hope-building beacon for the many talented Negroes whose executive ability is currently floundering in the depths of economic darkness.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES SUPREME IN RULINGS**

Supreme in their rulings and responsible for the policy of the institution and the charting of its financial course, is the Board of Trustees, an entirely independent body of reputable Chicagoans who serve year after year without compensation. Headed by Attorney Wendell E. Green, Chicago Civil Service Commissioner, who wields the gavel as president, the board includes First Vice President Frank F. Selfridge, Second Vice President Haven A. Requa, Treasurer James H. Becker and Secretary George R. Arthur, along with board members Claude A. Barnett, Attorney Joseph Bibb, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Attorney Truman K. Gibson, Dr. Franklin C. McLean, C. Rufus Slaon and James E. Stamps.

**Realizing the unwieldiness of its many members, the board relegates many of its duties to an executive committee, composed of board members Green, McLean, Gibson, Barnett, Arthur, Requa and Becker. This is the body which is instantly available for all requests and which shoulders the daily responsibility of boosting the hospital's stock.**

For one of the principal duties of the board is to raise the $30,000 or more required to wash out Provident's annual deficit, which, being unendowed, it must ask the public to shoulder to keep its doors open.

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**MEDICAL DIRECTOR HEADS INSTITUTION**

Next rung in the organization ladder is the office of the medical director, held by Dr. John W. Lawlah since 1936. Here is the nerve center of the entire institution, Dr .Lawlah having directly under his supervision the six departmental heads to whom is finally relegated the huge responsibility of making the wheels go round in the gigantic $3,000,000 edifice.

**Heading the business department, which controls the hospital's clerical help, the bookkeepers, store keepers, clerks and typists, is the comptroller and business manager, Frederick C. Coffey. His are the orders that go to the statistician, purchasing agent, office manager, chief engineer, accountant and pharmacist, who in turn relay them to the workers in their various departments.**

In charge of all the food served in the hospital is Dietitian Lexia Prince, under whose supervision come Provident's culinary staff, the assistant and graduate dietitians, the chefs, waiters, maids and even the dishwashers heeding her orders.

**BELVA L. OVERTON IS DIRECTOR OF NURSES**

The household supervisor, Mary B. Anderson, is charged with the maintenance of the hospital. It is she who directs the janitors, maids and linen clerks as well as the laundry and all its departments and employes.

**One of the most important cogs in Provident's well oiled wheels is Belva L. Overton, who holds the title of director of the Nurses' Training School. Responsible for the welfare of the many hundred aspiring Florence Nightingales whose daily routine is directed by her dictates, she is faced with a gigantic task that requires the utmost discretion. Under her direction are the instructors, matrons and assistant supervisors, the maids, division heads, graduates, "probates" and students as well as the special duty and head nurses on the staff.**

Acting in an advisory capacity upon the more medical elements of the hospital and appointed by the medical director is the executive committee of staffs, directed by Dr. H. V. Wilburn, comprised of representatives of each branch of medical science. Under this direction come the internes, consulting and diagnostic staffs, the various departments and the general emergency room. This organization is indirectly responsible for the efficiency of the medical staff and functions in a large way in the administration of discipline.

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All patients who come in or leave the hospital pass through the outgoing patient division, headed by capable Dr. Henry B. Matthews. The clerks, cashier, pages and admitting officials are under Dr. Matthews' direct supervision and it is under his direction that the records of the hospital are kept, the librarian being a member of his staff.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# NAME WILBURN CHIEF OF STAFF AT HOSPITAL

## New Yorker Also To Fill High Position With Health Board

At the same time his appointment as medical director of Provident hospital was officially announced this week by Atty. Wendell E. Green, president of the board of directors of Provident hospital. Dr. John B. West, of Washington and New York, made public plans for complete reorganization of the hospital.

The plan, worked out jointly by Dr. West and Dr. Homer V. Wilburn of Chicago, new chief of staff for the institution, is a radical departure from the plan now in use in most hospitals.

In providing for the participation of all members of the staff, in the management of the hospital, the plan calls for the setting up of three administrative branches.

They are the medical advisory committee, the executive committee and the executive officers.

The advisory committee, according to the plan, will be made up of 12 representatives elected by the staff, each from a different division of hospital service.

Function of the committee will be to confer with executive officers—medical director and chief of staff—on plans for improvements and program.

The committee is also empowered to originate proposals which can be submitted to executive officers for final action only after ratification by executive committee.

The executive committee made up of chairmen of all departments and divisions of the hospital, has powers similar to those of advisory committee. It also must secure concurrment of advisory committee on any proposal submitted to executive officers.

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Heretofore administration of hospital made no provision for participation of staff in determining policy and practices of institution.

Aside from his duties as medical director of the hospital, Dr. West has been appointed assistant bureau chief for the Chicago board of health. In this capacity, he will supervise and coordinate the health education programs of all health agencies from Twenty-third to Ninety-sixth streets, and plan for improvement of services.

Dr. West's appointment to this position is significant because for the first time it gives the Race a voice in determining the policy of the Chicago Board of Health of which Dr. Herman N. Bundesen is president.

Both Drs. West and Wilburn rank high in the medical profession, each being a specialist in a different field.

Dr. West, one of the nation's outstanding authorities on public health is a native of Washington and a graduate of Howard university's undergraduate and medical schools. He is the only Negro holding a master's degree in public health which he received from Harvard university school of public health in 1931. Before coming to Chicago, July 1, he was district health officer in New York City.

Dr. Wilburn, a native of Missouri received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Kansas, where he has since done graduate work. He won his medical degree at the University of Illinois and served his internship at Kansas City General hospital.

He has held successively the following positions: assistant in medicine, University of Illinois school of medicine; head of division of metabolic diseases, and chairman of executive committee at Provident, and physician, division of communicable diseases, Chicago Board of Health. For years he has had one of the most lucrative practices in the city.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Story Of Provident

MAY 10 1941

## *1896-1933 Were Years of Growth and Development—Courier Digs Up Story of Alexander Jackson and $3,000,000 Campaign Which Made Present Institution Possible.*

By WILLIAM G. NUNN

CHICAGO, Ill., May 8-Nov. 11, 1896 . . May 15, 1933! Practically 37 years of growth and development. Thirty-seven years of dramatic service to humanity.

Those were the years when Provident Hospital . . the second . . dug its roots deep into the life-stream that is Chicago today, and became the realization of a cherished dream!

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Glorious years . . of sacrifice, of struggle, of achivement! Days and months and years of perpetuating the tradition which Dr. Dan Williams gave Provident on that its 65 patients and three nurses had outgrown the old three-story building, were men whose names have become national institutions. To move, real monty was needed.

**And here's how the money was secured: Philip D. Armour, $20,313; George M. Pullman (Pullman Company head), gave $5,000 for purchase of the lot upon which the nurses' home was built; Herman H. Kohlsaat (restaurant king), $5,500, to purchase the hospital lot; Marshall Fields, $2,500; George Webster, $2,500, and Otto Young, $500. The amount totaled $36,313.**

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In 1900, Nathan L. Freer, at a cost of $25,000, erected the Ester Freer Home for Nurses as a memorial to his mother. This home, adjoining the hospital, added real impetus to the fight of Provident's pioneers . . who included, among others, William F. Tuttle, Mrs. A. K. Elkins, Johnson Carter, Albert E. Crowley, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. C. A. Sharpe, Cyrus H. McCormick, Potter Palmer, J. Ogden Armour, William N. Elsendrath, Mrs. Robert R. Mitchell, John J. Mitchell, Joseph and Robert Moore and John W. Doane.

**STORY NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT ALEX JACKSON**

And then . . came 1915 and Alexander L. Jackson!

You see, no story about Provident hospital could possibly be complete without including this man's name.

Andover and Harvard-educated (Class '14), young Alex Jackson came to Chicago fresh from a year's apprenticeship in St. Louis. He came to Chicago to check on the financial condition of the Wabash YMCA.

And once he viewed the Chicago that was, in 1915, young Alex decided;

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"This is the town for me."

Smart, witty, forceful . . young Alex typified the ideal American youth. His boundless enthusiasm, his insatiable desire to tackle the hard jobs, set him apart. In 1916 he became a member of the Board of Directors at Provident.

**Eight years later . . 1924 . . Alexander L. Jackson became President of the board. Immediately, he re-arranged the board, naming a number of Harvard men in key positions. These were men (or fathers of men) with whom he had gone to school. They had the pride of all Harvard men in the success of one of their number, and they worked as hard to help Alex Jackson to succeed as they did to amass the fortunes which they controlled.**

Meanwhile, Jackson was interested in Chicago's entire civic and community program. It was this combination of inter-related interests which gave birth to the idea which led to Greater Provident.

**CAMPAIGN GOAL WAS THREE MILLION**

Out at 426 E. 51st street was the plant which was formerly the Chicago Lying-in hospital. It was vacant and nothing was being done with it.

Alex Jackson conceived his great idea and immediately went to work making this newest dream come true.

He sold his idea to the Board of Directors. Frank Billings was made general chairman, with Jackson chairman of the South Side group. The goal was THREE MILLION DOLLARS!

**Impossible to raise, you might say. But you didn't know Alex Jackson! One Million Dollars was subscribed by the Rockefeller Foundation, $500,000 was subscribed by the Hubert Fund in New York; $250,000 was sub scribed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.**

This left $1,200,000 to be raised by public subscriptions.

The campaign opened with a big dinner at Chicago's Palmer House on January 22, 1930. Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings of the U. S. Public Health Service was one of the key men and Mr. Billings was host.

A. A. Sprague was chairman of the executive committee, with Jacob M. Loeb vice chairman. The report on the opening night presaged the success of the campaign, which closed on January 31.

Highlight of the drive was a dinner given at the Blackstone Hotel by Samuel B. Insull. At this dinner, $414,500 was raised within TWENTY-ONE MINUTES!

The Public Health Institute gave $100,000. Richard T. Crane Jr., Mr. Insull and Max Epstein gave $50,000 each. Other donations swelled the coffers. Throughout the Southside and throughout the Loop workers were swept along on a wave of enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of the city.

**PAY CHECK WAS $26.50; HE GAVE $25 TO DRIVE**

An anecdote which goes to show the enthusiasm of the public to the effort was the contribution of Thomas J. Jackson, a race laborer who lived at 9 E. 26th street. Employed by Armour & Company at a weekly salary of $26.50, Jackson went to Dr. Hall before the campaign was fully launched and gave $25 of his weekly pay check to the fund.

**Another incident which shows how the campaign had "caught on" was revealed by the amount of space given the drive by the white dailies.**

**They included the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the Herald-Examiner, the Daily News, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Evening American and the Chicago Post.**

The Chicago Defender, the Bee Chicago Whip, Chicago World, Chi vago Broad-Ax, as well as a number of out-of-town colored newspapers supported the campaign in their news columns as well as editorially.

The Women's Auxiliary Board of the hospital gave a check for $10,000, while 46 nurses at the hospital donated $5,576.

Among the $1,000 donors were Cleveland Davenport, A. L. Jackson, David Manson, George C. Hall, Albert B. George, F. C. Cade, Roscoe Simmons, John Holloman, Carl G. Roberts, Dr. Julian Dawson, Charles W. Bibb, Dr. Rutherford M. Williams, Clarence H. Payne, A. J. Hill, Charles Jackson. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the 8th Infantry gave $3,000.

And thus . . Greater Provident became possible. The drive . . an overwhelming success!

Three years later, Greater Provident Hospital and Training School, termed by Julius Rosenwald "the greatest project for the American Negro since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation," opened.

Of the $3,000,000 raised, the funds had been divided as follows:

One million to provide a teaching and research fund for the University of Chicago . . nine hundred thousand for the physical equipment. Of that sum, $750,000 was used to acquire the plant and approximately $150,000 for remodeling and new equipment. One million one hundred thousand dollars was to be used as an operating fund.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# PROVIDENT HOSPITAL TO BE CHICAGO'S BIG HEALTH CENTER

AUG 25 1941

## The First in World to Combine Hospital and City Health Program

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (ANP)—The eyes of the entire medical world are watching Provident hospital where for the first time in history a hospital and a city's health services are to be combined in a cooperative venture.

Directing this innovation is Dr John B. West, new medical director at Provident and also assistant bureau chief of the Chicago board of health where he will aid in the policy making with that body, the first time a Negro has been so empowered.

Dr. West, however, is no stranger to the management of health centers. He left his position as head of the city health center in Harlem to come to Chicago. His program here will be similar to that in New York except that a hospital, Provident, will be included.

This addition of an established hospital to a health center is what makes the local program unique and the only one of its kind in the world. Previously health centers have been a part from hospitals. But by working together, there will be no overlapping of services and it is predicted that the efficiency of both will be increased.

Health education will play a big part in this new venture. Efforts will be made to prevent poor health and accidents as well as heal sick and injured patients. At the same time the Provident Hospital Health center will coordinate the activities of all health and welfare agencies playing a part in the health picture of the Southside Negro area.

AUG 25 1941

Dr. West took over at Provident on July 1, succeeding Dr. John B. Lawlah who left to become dean of the medical school at Howard university. Although only 35, he has had a distinguished career already in his chosen field.

Born in Washington, Dr. West in 1929 took his medical degree from Howard university where his father, Dr. Charles I. West, has been professor of clinical and topographical anamtomy for 40 years and is himself one of the race's foremost men of medicine. He then interned at Freedman's hospital, 1929-30.

His career in public health began immediately. In 1930 he went to Addis Ababa where he was commissioner of health for the Ethiopian capital under Emperor Haile Selassie. Returning, Dr. West took postgraduate work at Harvard Medical school where in 1931 he became the first Negro to get a degree in public health.

For four years, from 1932 through 1936, he served as [illegible] officer and associate medical officer of the U. S. Veterans facility at Tuskegee institute. Leaving there, he went to New York where for the past five years he was district health officer in the New York City Health department and headed the Harlem health center.

Dr. West is married and the father of two daughters, one five years old and the other born in Provident on July 14, just two weeks after he came to Chicago.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# PROVIDENT TO BE A CHICAGO HEALTH CENTER

## Drs. West, Wilburn In Charge

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**Only One in World**

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**Served in Addis Ababa**

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

# NEGRO WOMEN WILL HELP IN HOSPITAL FETE

## To Observe Provident's 50th Birthday.

NOV 9 1941

Woman's week will be celebrated at Good Shepherd Community center, 5120 South Park way, starting today. The celebration, which will be part of Provident hospital's 50th anniversary observance, is sponsored by the woman's committee organized during the American Negro exposition by Mrs. Wendell E. Green.

The program will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There will be musical numbers composed by Florence Price and addresses by Miss Jane Schackelford, author of "Child's Story of the Negro"; Miss Willa Brown, Negro aviatrix who teaches aviation in the national defense program, and a representative of Alpha Kappa Alpha, nonpartisan lobby in Washington, D. C.

There also will be two pageants—"Murals and Dioramas: Our Women and the American Way of Life," written and staged by Mrs. Theodore F. Crawley, and "Educational Portraitures: Trends in Education as They Affect Negro Youth," created by Mrs. Lucille R. Wilkins and Mrs. Jeanette Triplett.

**Plan Hobby Show.**

Thru the week there will be an exhibition of hobbies of women and girls. Mrs. Dixie Brooks Gilmer, chairman, will exhibit her stamp collection and Mrs. David A. McGowan, co-chairman, will show her prize dahlias and other flowers. Other exhibits will range from the clay models of Dr. Lillian S. Dove to a collection of bugs which Mrs. Herman N. Brown used for her master's thesis in zoology.

Among the other collections will be old French prints gathered by Mrs. William J. Yerbe in Europe, china and pewter objects owned by Mrs. U. Grant Dailey, chests of old silver by Mrs. C. N. Langston, Chinese and Japanese objects collected by Mrs. William Y. Brown, chairman of hostesses, and a Mexican display from Mrs. Dorothy Newsome.

There also will be exhibitions of needle work, culinary displays, and table settings.

A variety of junior organizations will present the program Saturday, which will be called "Youth Day."

Assisting Mrs. Green are Mrs. Robert F. Abbott, Mrs. Alva L. Bates, Mrs. Fanny O. Baxter, Mrs. Charles T. Brock, Mrs. Sidney P. Brown, Mrs. Wilma Burton, Mrs. Robert R. Church, Mrs. George Cleveland Hall, Mrs. Hughston Schweich, and Mrs. Margaret Hayes.

Miss Corine Tennon is chairman of the social welfare division for the committee.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# CHICAGO NEGRO PHYSICIAN NAMED INSTRUCTOR AT WHITE NURSES' SCHOOL

NOV 15 1941

## Dr. Ralph H. Scull, Nationally Known Dermatologist, Was Selected from a Group of Fifteen Eminent Physicians, of Which He Was Only One of His Race.

By HUGH S. GARDNER
(Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Because of the pitifully short span of years man lives on earth, and I am referring to the well-known "three score years and ten," it is somewhat astounding at times when one attempts to record the accomplishments of some men who have thus far lived but slightly more than half that time.

It is the Negro race's good fortune here in Chicago to have many noteworthy examples — men who have done so much in their line of endeavor in such a short time—that it causes wonderment, beyond the farthest stretches of the most highly trained imagination, as to how it was done.

Each year brings a crop of new specialists in various phases of this city life. Many of them are Negroes. They occupy enviable positions in the field of law, in business, in politics, in religion, in music and in the field of medicine.

By virtue of the great honor recently bestowed upon Dr. Ralph Horace Scull by two white institutions, solely because of the master ful contributions he has made to humanity as a research physician, it is a pleasure to present to Courier readers and to the world at large the unquestioned and undeniable achievements of this native Texan who is yet in his early forties.

### DETAIL NOT NECESSARY

It is admittedly impossible for me here to go into the various phases of medicine in an effort to reveal this physician's many accomplishments. Therefore, I believe that the bare outlined record which ties him to so many groups that it will probably make your head swim to read them all is sufficient to prove beyond any doubt that he is one of the recognized great leaders of his field regardless of race.

NOV 15 1941

His most recent, and honest, claim to fame is the appointment he received from the University of Illinois as assistant in dermatology at Rush Medical school; and the fact that out of a group of 15 doctors, of which he was the only Negro, he has been selected as instructor of dermatology at the Presbyterian Nurses' Training school. True to the oath taken when he became a doctor, he finds plenty of time to care for the indigent, many of whom are of his own race. At Provident hospital he is a member of the medical staff. These things alone, without embellishment, already shows the mental stamina of the man.

### RECORD ALSO SHOWS

The records show that he was for seven years a fellow of research in the same Rush Medical college where he is now an assistant in dermatology. He is the only Negro ever to hold that position, and the only one of his race to be invited to join the Chicago Dermatological Society, branch of the American Dermatological Association, to which one cannot apply for membership, but must get it by invitation. He is the only one of his racial origin to be a fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology. (He will attend the convention at Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York which is being held December 14-18, and last year he was credited with presenting three of the best cases at the meeting held in Chicago here at the Palmer House.) He is the first and only Negro to become a diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology by examination: he is the only one of his race who holds membership in the Society for Investigative Dermatology; likewise with the Illinois and Chicago Medical societies, Chicago Illini Union, and formerly the only Negro on the Mayor's Committee designed for the treatment of syphilis in Chicago.

### A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

In a letter directed to him early in October from Miss Dorothy Rogers, director of the School of Nursing at the Presbyterian hospital, she said in part: "May I apologize sincerely for not acknowledging before this time the valuable contribution which you made in the teaching program of the school of nursing during the school year just past. It is such helpful co-operation that it makes possible offering a curriculum in the school, whose standing and value has well been recognized both far and near.

"Please accept our sincere appreciation and earnest desire that such generosity may be anticipated in the future."

### BORN IN GALVESTON

Dr. Scull was born in Galveston, where he received his early education. Next he went to Wilberforce university, where he graduated. He was a commissioned machine gun trainer during World War I, and took a bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago before starting his career as a doctor.

He resides with his wife in their Vincennes hotel apartment. His affableness and willingness to serve his fellowman well causes him to have the respect of all who know him, and he is known by somebody in nearly every walk of life. And with all this and, in addition, his great eagerness to discover new aids for humanity's sake, he is as approachable now as he was in 1917 as a student in Wilberforce—and wears the same sized hat.

25-1941

ILLINOIS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Story Of Provident

## *Man Who Survived First Operation On Human Heart Tells Story To Courier*

**Famous Chicago Hospital Celebrating Half Century of Service—Present $3,000,000 Institution a Far Cry from Three-Story Building Where Dr. Williams and George Cotton Made Surgical History.**

MAY 3 - 1941 By WILLIAM G. NUNN

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—A brightly-lighted tavern, meeting place of the sportsmen in the gay nineties! A man standing at the bar drinking and talking to his friends. Suddenly, a voice cries out: "Look out, George!"

A quick turn . . the flash of a knife . . blood gushing from a chest wound . . then silence!

An ambulance, drawn by racing horses and with its siren shrieking, dashes madly through the twilight of old Chicago's Southside.

Then . . a surgical miracle . . bringing undying fame to a genius of the scalpel; nationwide acclaim to the hospital whose founding he helped to make possible, and 48 years of "borrowed time" to the man that surgeon's uncanny skill snatched from the brink of eternity.

The TIME . . July 10, 1893.

The SURGEON . . Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a NEGRO!

The MAN whose life he saved . . GEORGE COTTON!

The HOSPITAL . . PROVIDENT! MAY 3 - 1941

**GEORGE COTTON STILL LIVES . . IN PITTSBURGH**

Today . . the man whose magic fingers made him the first surgeon in the history of mankind to successfully perform an operation on the human heart, has gone to meet that greatest of all surgeons.

Today . . the man whose life he saved, is still alive . . living in Pittsburgh, and is one of that city's most outstanding interior decorators. MAY 3 - 1941

Today . . the building where the operation was performed is no more, but still rendering service to this city's great southside . . a city within a city . . is a modern seven story edifice located at 421 East 51st street, and overlooking beautiful Washington Park . .

**GREATER PROVIDENT!**

This Greater Provident Hospital, Negro-manned from the animal room atop the seventh floor, to the giant mechanical equipment deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is a living, breathing testimonial to those men of other years, who breathed life into a nebulous dream to bring about a glorious reality.

As these lines are written, Greater Provident, now grown to full stature, is celebrating its 50th year of existence. The present imposing structure, basking in the noonday brilliance of security, is a far cry from the three-story building at 29th and Dearborn.

Greater Provident . . 1941 . . does not belong to the people of Chicago alone! It belongs to all America, black as well as white. It's contributions to medical science in the field of research are widely known. The excellence of its highly specialized medical staff reaches far beyond the confines of the hospital itself.

Provident Hospital . . 1891 . . brainchild of the late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, was born out of the persevering, gnawing belief that there should be established in this city a school for colored nurse training. So dominant was the thought that it became an obsession. Dr. Dan "sold" his idea to Philip Armour, head of the nationally-known company which bears his name, through Rev. Duncan C. Milner, white, whose church Mr. Armour attended.

It's a long cry from that "dream" to the present hospital, but Dr. Dan Williams wanted the training school and hospital bad enough to work for it, and Rev. Milner and Philip Armour had enough real religion in their hearts to help him.

For, be it ever to their credit . . the people who made Chicago, made Provident. A Negro, DuSable, was the city's first settler, and a Negro-staffed hospital is today serving humanity in the real American Way.

**IN ORDER TO KEEP THE RECORD CLEAR!**

In order to keep the record clear, however, let's go back to that night in '93 when a surgical miracle made headline news of that day and era, and give you the story in toto from the lips of the man who can best tell it:

"Back in the days before the turn of the century" . . and its George Cotton speaking . . "Chicago was still a great town. Bob Motts' Tavern was the spot where everybody went. There was gambling in the back rooms and the bar up front.

"I had just finished winning a large sum of money, and had gone to the bar to drink with some friends of mine.

"One of the fellows in the place, had asked me for some money. I wouldn't give him any, because he was no particular friend of mine.

"I was facing the bar, when suddenly one of the men I was drinking with yelled, 'Look out, George, he's got a knife.'

"As I turned around," Cotton continued, "the knife struck me in the chest. I knew that I had been stabbed, but I didn't know where.

"Friends helped me to a seat, while others went to get Bob. I don't know whether he was in the place or not, but I do know that he showed up soon after, and then the ambulance came.

"In those days," he digressed, "you know we didn't have electric trolley cars. Those were the days of cable cars, and after one or two o'clock in the morning, horse-cars. You could get on them anywhere in the block," and he smiled.

"They rushed me to Provident, and after someone had examined me, they put in a hurry call for Dan Williams. This was around 6:30 in the evening. I had started to get weak, but I wasn't excited. I felt that my time had come, and I sorta felt sorry that I couldn't do all the things I wanted to do, before the end. By that time, though, the blood had run clean down and gone into my shoes.

**GEORGE COTTON'S "ONE CHANCE IN A MILLION"**

"When Dan Williams came, he asked me a few questions, and wanted to know why I wasn't lying down. I told him the pain was too great. Then he ordered them to sterilize the operating room immediately.

"There was plenty of hustle and bustle around that hospital, I can tell you. They carried me up to the operating room, and as I entered, I saw 25 or 30 physicians in the room. I knew then that Dan was going to try and save me.

"Just before they gave me ether . . it was 10 o'clock at night by then . . I remember asking if there was a chance for me to make it. 'One in a million,' someone said.

**ON OPERATING TABLE FOR OVER SIX HOURS**

The rest of this I learned later, on lecture tours with Dan. As soon as the ether had taken effect, they started to work on me.

"Man, that operation lasted for more than six hours, and one of the nurses fainted. First, they opened me up, then sawed through my ribs, and took two of them out completely. See here?" and he allowed us to feel the spot where the ribs had been.

"Then when they had exposed the heart to full view, Dan took either two or three stitches in my heart. He was forced to take the stiches between the heartbeats, and it was this fact, they tell me, that made the operation so remarkable.

"Then they sewed me back up, and it took more than 70 sitches. After the ninth day, Dan said the operation was a success. I walked bent over for several months, and for several years, whenever I got a cold, I sorta felt some pain, but now—I never feel any pain.

"That guy, Dan Williams," he concluded, "had the greatest pair of surgeon's hands I've ever known. To me he's the greatest that ever lived."

"What happened to the guy who cut you?" we ventured to inquire.

"Funny thing about him, you know. Several months later, they were trying out electric cars in Chicago for the first time, and he got both his legs cut off when a car got out of control, and died."

That, to this writer, was the most remarkable "Believe It Or Not" story that he had ever heard.

**THIS IS THE STORY OF A GREAT INSTITUTION**

This story of Provident is the story of a great institution . . an inspiration to an entire nation, and a glorious heritage to an integral part of that nation.

It has been said that human suffering and pain erase all lines. If that be true, then Provident's contribution to interracial goodwill and understanding must be emblazoned in letters a mile high.

A hospital is a community, a city, a State, a national necessity. It's BIG BUSINESS ranking seventh among businesses in the United States. It's administration is similar to that of a municipality. And it's service cannot and must not be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

The Greater Provident hospital of today represents a $3,000,000 investment, with 193 people on its payroll and yearly salaries totaling $185,776.41. In addition to the hospital is an adjoining four-story clinic building and a nurses' home.

There are no large wards, but the hospital has 144 beds. All rooms are outside rooms. There are also 40 nursery cribs, plus six heat boxes, two Hess incubators, two infants' oxygen tanks, one resuscitator, two isolation rooms for infected mothers and a fully equipped milk laboratory with ample refrigeration.

The clinic has more than 20 different clinics weekly, serving from 400 to 600 daily, while the hospital has an average of 125 beds in use.

**ATTENDING STAFF HAS 88 PHYSICIANS**

The clinic now ranks as the third largest in Chicago. During the past two years more than 120,000 patient visits have been made annually to the out-patient clinics.

On the attending staff of the hospital are 88 physicians. An additional 20 physicians from the University of Chicago comprise the consulting staff. The courtesy staff of physicians who may utilize Provident facilities numbers approximately 140.

Provident is fully approved by the American College of Surgeons (only Negro hospital so approved) and the American Hospital Association; is approved for internships and residences by the American Medical Association; is a member of the Chicago Hospital Council; is rated as a teaching institution by the University of Chicago, and is the only institution in America where a Negro doctor may obtain fully accredited post-graduate training. That's the Provident of today.

But it was no such institution back in the days when the late Dr. A. M. Curtis of Washington, D. C., its first interne, used to scrub the floors.

And it was no such institution back in the days when the late Philip D. Armour surrounded himself with a group of wealthy philanthropists. Among these men were George H. Webster, Herman H. Kohlsaat, George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, John W. Doane, Otto Young, J. Ogden Armour, Joseph W. Moore, Robert Moore, Cyrus H. McCormick, John J. Mitchell and Potter Palmer.

In 1900 Nathan L. Freer, at a cost of $25,000, erected the Ester Freer Home for Nurses as a memorial to his mother. Other early benefactors were William F. Tuttle, Mrs. A. K. Elkins, Johnson Carter, Albert E. Crowley, Mrs: T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. C. A. Sharpe, William N. Elsendrath and Mrs. Robert Mitchell.

Re-read these names. It's a "Who' Who" of Chicago in those days, and merely strengthens our contention that the men and women who "made" Chicago, "made" Provident.

**SECOND PROVIDENT "REALIZATION OF DREAM"**

Records will prove that Provident opened on the 23rd of January, 1891, although the building at 29th and Dearborn was not actually occupied until May 4 of the same year. Formed as an institution, not to segregate, but to alleviate the suffering of all, the early history is dotted with concrete proof of this fact. White nurses and interns went to Provident and at one time there were more white patients than colored.

For five years, Provident struggled along on donations and popular subscriptions. Then on Nov. 11, 1896, the hospital was moved to 36th and Dearborn. It was this building which became the realization of a dream.

Dotting the pages of Provident's famous scroll of achievement are the names of many great men. Foremost among these are the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall, George R. Arthur, A. L. Jackson, Dr. Frank Billings, Jacob M. Loeb, Samuel J. Insull, Richard T. Crane, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings, Judge Albert B. George, Dr. Clarence H. Payne, Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Dr. Julian Dawson, Dr. Rutherford M. Williams, David Manson, Admiral Blackwood, Dr. T. J. Jennifer, Albert Merrick, Billings, the seven presidents of the hospital and many, many others who will be mentioned in succeeding articles.

Provident also boasts of three physicians, Daley, Roberts, Giles, who have been presidents of the National Medical Association.

Provident's fight through the years from 1897 to 1933, will be told in next week's issue.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# NAME WILBURN CHIEF OF STAFF AT HOSPITAL

## New Yorker Also To Fill High Position With Health Board

At the same time his appointment as medical director of Provident hospital was officially announced this week by Atty. Wendell E. Green, president of the board of directors of Provident hospital, Dr. John B. West, of Washington and New York, made public plans for complete reorganization of the hospital.

The plan, worked out jointly by Dr. West and Dr. Homer V. Wilburn of Chicago, new chief of staff for the institution, is a radical departure from the plan now in use in most hospitals.

In providing for the participation of all members of the staff, in the management of the hospital, the plan calls for the setting up of three administrative branches.

They are the medical advisory committee, the executive committee and the executive officers.

The advisory committee, according to the plan, will be made up of 12 representatives elected by the staff, each from a different division of hospital service.

Function of the committee will be to confer with executive officers—medical director and chief of staff—on plans for improvements and program.

The committee is also empowered to originate proposals which can be submitted to executive officers for final action only after ratification by executive committee.

The executive committee made up of chairmen of all departments and divisions of the hospital, has powers similar to those of advisory committee. It also must secure concurment of advisory committee on any proposal submitted to executive officers.

Heretofore administration of hospital made no provision for participation of staff in determining policy and practices of institution.

Aside from his duties as medical director of the hospital, Dr. West has been appointed assistant bureau chief for the Chicago board of health. In this capacity, he will supervise and coordinate the health education programs of all health agencies from Twenty-third to Ninety-sixth streets, and plan for improvement of services.

Dr. West's appointment to this position is significant because for the first time it gives the Race a voice in determining the policy of the Chicago Board of Health of which Dr. Herman N. Bundesen is president.

Both Drs. West and Wilburn rank high in the medical profession, each being a specialist in a different field.

Dr. West, one of the nation's outstanding authorities on public health is a native of Washington and a graduate of Howard university's undergraduate and medical schools. He is the only Negro holding a master's degree in public health which he received from Harvard university school of public health in 1931. Before coming to Chicago, July 1, he was district health officer in New York City.

Dr. Wilburn, a native of Missouri received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Kansas, where he has since done graduate work. He won his medical degree at the University of Illinois and served his internship at Kansas City General hospital.

He has held successively the following positions: assistant in medicine, University of Illinois school of medicine, head of division of metabolic diseases, and chairman of executive committee at Provident, and physician, division of communicable diseases, Chicago Board of Health. For years he has had one of the most lucrative practices in the city.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Provident Hospital Made Health Center

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The eyes of the entire medical world are watching Provident Hospital where for the first time in history a hospital and a city's health services are to be combined in a cooperative venture.

Directing this innovation is Dr. John B. West, new medical director at Provident and also assistant bureau chief of the Chicago board of health where he will aid in the policy making with that body, the first time a Negro has been so empowered.

Dr. West, however, is no stranger to the management of health centers. He left his position as head of the city health center in Harlem to come to Chicago. His program here will be similar to that in New York except that a hospital, Provident, will be included.

This addition of an established hospital to a health center is what makes the local program unique and the only one of its kind in the world. Previously health centers have been apart from hospitals. But by working together, there will be no overlapping of services and it is predicted that the efficiency of both will be increased.

**HEALTH EDUCATION**

Health education will play a big part in this new venture. Efforts will be made to prevent poor health and accidents as well as heal sick and injured patients. At the same time the Provident Hospital center will coordinate the activities of all health and welfare agencies playing a part in the health picture of the Southside Negro area.

Dr. West took over at Provident on July 1, succeeding Dr. John B. Lawlah who left to become dean of the medical school at Howard University. Although only 35, he has had a distinguished career already in his chosen field.

Born in Washington, Dr. West in 1929 took his medical degree from Howard University where his father, Dr. Charles I. West, has been professor of clinical and topographical anamtomy for 40 years and is himself one of the city's foremost men of medicine. He then interned at Freedmen's hospital, 1929-30.

His career in public health began immediately. In 1930 he went to Addis Ababa where he was commissioner of health for the Ethiopian capital under Emperor Haile Selassie. Returning, Dr. West took postgraduate work at Harvard Medical School where in 1931 he became the first Negro to get a degree in public health.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## New Business Manager at Flint-Goodridge Hospital

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—John L. Procope, one of the leading hospital administrators in the country, Saturday accepted the position of business manager of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital New Orleans, to succeed A. W. Dent who has been named president of Dillard University.

Procope is at present business manager of Mercy Hospital, of Philadelphia, and came here about three years ago from People's Hospital, St. Louis, where he was eminently successfuly as business manager, in addition to being a leader in the civic life of the city.

Mr. Procope will begin his duties at Flint-Goodridge on September 1. His successor at Mercy Hospital has not yet been named.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Sticking To Difficult Job Greater Reward Than Dollars

THE ABILITY to stick to a difficult task when the way looks dark is an excellent characteristic.

Men must learn that there are greater rewards than money. To build something is infinitely more important than mere money. Yes, money is essential to a certain degree but it does not give the same happiness that creative action gives.

**A short while ago Herbert Miller came to Philadelphia to put new life in the Christian Street Building of the Y. M. C. A. He tackled a hard job. A most difficult task. He has done a good job when all the elements in the case are considered. Other jobs with larger financial rewards have been offered. But Miller, so far, has turned them down determined to accomplish what he started out to do.**

Mercy Hospital brought to Philadelphia John L. Procope. There was sounding of brass and great jubilation. Everyone who knew the facts realized that Procope had a difficult task as business manager. But Procope could do the job. Mercy Hospital cannot pay big salaries. There are times when it is difficult to meet the payroll. But Mercy Hospital is essentially a service institution.

Mr. Procope has accepted a position with the Flint-Goodridge Hospital, in New Orleans. Now please do not misunderstand; there is nothing wrong or unfair about Mr. Procope accepting a better paying position. It is quite the normal thing to do. This is not an adverse criticism of Mr. Procope. Were it not that it gives us a peg on which to hang this editorial we would not even mention it.

**But there are too many people who refuse to stick with institutions during their trying days. They lack the necessary enthusiasm to make the sacrifices necessary to put the institution in order.**

An average man can conduct the affairs of a smooth-running, well-organized institution, but it is the test of a real big man to make a weak institution strong.

Too many fine young colored men with ability and training seek the easy way. It may sound hackneyed, but there is no real joy which approaches the satisfaction of conquering a real difficult task. Real men accept the challenge, soft men seek easy tasks where their incomes are assured.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Two Supervisors Quit Provident Hospital, Two Others Promoted

BALTIMORE — Two supervisors resigned, two were promoted and a third nurse was named to the staff of Provident Hospital on Friday.

The two who handed in their resignations were Mrs. Mabel Vessells Hawkins, operating room supervisor for eight years, and Miss Mary E. Goodwin, supervisor of the emergency accident rooms and Ward A since 1937.

They were replaced by Mrs. Mildred Pittman Hughlette and Miss Virginia E. Burrell, respectively. Miss Ruth E. Yancey of Somerset, Pa., was placed in charge of the dispensary.

**Demoted, Supervisors Quit**

Mrs. Betty Jenkins Phillips, superintendent, stated that the matter was purely administrative. The supervisors, however, are said to have resigned upon receipt of an order directing them to accept other positions in the hospital which carry salary decreases.

Mrs. Hawkins, a native Baltimorean, received her schooling here, and graduated from Provident Hospital Nurse Training School in 1929.

The next two years she spent at Seaview Hospital in Staten Island, N.Y., after which she returned to the Baltimore institution and served two years in the X-ray department. She was then appointed to the post from which she resigned last week.

**Both Are Baltimoreans**

Mrs. Hughlette, also a native Baltimorean and a graduate of the Division Street hospital, was head nurse in the dispensary at the time of her recent promotion

Miss Goodwin graduated from the nurse training school in 1934, spent the next three years as nurse-in-charge at Bowie Normal School, and at the end of this period was appointed ward supervisor at Provident.

Her successor, Miss Burrell, a 1939 graduate of Provident, spent the past two years in the X-ray department of the institution. Miss Yancey, a native of Somerset, was a member of the 1941 graduating class.

Clarksdale, Miss. Register
January 7, 1941

# COUNTY BOARD BACKING NEGRO HOSPITAL PLAN

## Chairman E. L. Anderson, Sr., Heads Drive for $100,000 Institution

## CITY COMMISSION TO DISCUSS PLAN

## Chamber of Commerce Works to Secure Negro Hospitalization Here.

Efforts of the hospital committee of the Coahoma County Chamber of Commerce, to secure a 150-room negro hospital for this city and county valued at approximately $100,000 received considerable impetus yesterday afternoon when the Coahoma County Board of Supervisors in regular session here agreed to sponsor the plan.

The city commission, also present at the session of the board, indicated that it will take up discussion of the hospital program at once, probably at its meeting tonight and will favor the efforts of the chamber of commerce committee, under the leadership of E. L. Anderson, Sr., chairman.

Plans for the hospital were presented to the board Monday by Chauncey G. Smith, local banker. He declared that no financial obligation is asked of either the board of supervisors or the city commission at this time.

Mere sponsorship of the plan will give the local chamber of commerce workers a basis upon which to make representations to the Works Projects Administration

(continued on page 8)

and to various welfare foundations for funds with which to construct such a hospital.

The great need for such an institution was described at length by Mr. Smith.

It was set forth that there are some 460,000 negro inhabitants of the delta section without adequate hospitalization in any quarter. There are a few privately owned negro hospitals but they are not up to standard for the needs of today the speaker declared, nor adequate to care for the huge population of the area.

It was stated that upon a population basis, Coahoma county is entitled to approximately $6,000 annually for the upkeep of such a hospital, yet, due to the fact that no such institution exists, this county is paying that sum to the state to be used in south sections of Mississippi where five such hospitals exist. There is no state-owned hospital in north Mississippi, it was stated.

If Clarksdale builds a negro hospital, the $6,000 now going to other hospitals from this county will be brought here.

Land for the hospital site has already been given. Mrs. Gerald FitzGerald, of this city, has given six acres of excellent land well situated at the near base of Cutrer Hill on the Friars Point road as a site for the construction of the building. The land was recently given in memory of her husband, the late Gerald FitzGerald, one of this state's outstanding attorneys.

An artist's drawing of the proposed hospital was exhibited to the board of supervisors yesterday showing the proposed structure to be of ultra-modern design, with provisions for enlargement without wasted effort at any time new hospital space is needed.

The plans presented drew much favorable comment from the board members, who unanimously agreed that this section needs a negro hospital and that everything possible will be done by the board of supervisors to aid the program. The city commission is likewise expected to concur with the plan.

Clarksdale, Miss. Register
January 17, 1941

## *DELTA NEGRO HOSPITAL*

A movement is under way by forward-looking citizens of Clarksdale headed by Mr. E. L. Anderson, Sr., for the construction of a $100,000 hospital for negroes in this city. Today favorable comment comes for the hospital movement from Dr. Carl E. Buck of New York City, fieid director of the American Public Health Association.

He said: "The need for such an institution in the Delta is indeed great."

The success of this worthy undertaking under the leadership of Mr. Anderson is assured, but it should have the support and aid of all citizens of Clarksdale and Coahoma county and other parts of the Mississippi Delta.

Negroes of the Mississippi Delta lack adequate hospital facilities. When the great institution is established here—as it will be established—it will be able to take care of hundreds and perhaps thousands of that race.

Mr. Anderson and others who are workin gfor this important institution should be commended for their efforts. We know personally that the need for such a hospital has been stressed by Mr. Anderson for years.

Such an institution will enhance the health of all in the Delta. It means a betterment of health not only for the negro race but for white residents, as Dr. Buck pointed out in his interview.

"People of Clarksdale and Coahoma county could not undertake a movement of greater importance," Dr. Buck said.

That is entirely true and we believe the people of this great country will give full support through every board, club and agency. It is something that is needed not only in Clarksdale but in the Delta regions outside this city.

It means health betterment and uplift for the entire delta.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## OTHER PAPERS SAY—

### MOUND BAYOU HOSPITAL

**Greenville Delta-Democrat**

The next time you drive to Memphis or Clarksdale, slow down when you reach Mound Bayou, Mississippi's little all-Negro town. On the right-hand side of the highway, just on the northern outskirts of the town, you will see the hospital which is being completed there, a long, low, attractive brick structure which will provide in some part for hospitalization for Negroes.

JAN 25 1941

The hospital should serve two purposes in addition to its primary function. For it is a monument to remind Negroes what they can do for themselves, despite their grievous handicaps; and it is a reminder to the white citizens of Mississippi that the Negroes of the South have made an amazing progress which has gone unnoted by most of us. At the turn of the century it would have been virtually impossible to erect such a building wholly by Negro effort and Negro talent. It is no longer impossible. The little hospital at Mound Bayou represents another upward movement in the long progress of a race which is lifting itself by its own bootstraps. May the staff and the potential benefits of the hospital live up to the determination which built it.—H.C.

**Jackson, Miss., Daily Clarion Ledger**
June 30, 1941

## *Delta Is To Obtain It's First Negro Hospital*

1260

The inadequacy of hospital facilities for negroes in the Delta will be partially remedied by construction of a hospital in Clarksdale for the treatment of negro patients exclusively.

President Roosevelt has approved the allotment of $52,600 for this purpose. The total cost will be about $90,000, with Clarksdale and Coahoma county contributing to construction costs. And the land was donated to the city by Mrs. Gerald FitzGerald as a tribute or memorial to her late husband, a prominent attorney.

So far as we know, this will be the first all-negro hospital built in Mississippi. But others are needed. The Delta alone needs several more. And hospital facilities in other sections of the state, inadequate as they are for the poorer white people, are even more tragically inadequate for the colored poor.

This is part of the whole hospitalization problem which is to be attacked again during the next session of the legislature, and which Governor Johnson is determined to solve.

Meantime, we congratulate Clarksdale and Coahoma county on this project, and Mrs. FitzGerald on her admirable choice of a memorial to her husband.

Jackson. Miss., News
September 28, 1941

# Utica Negro School To Open New Hospital

ANSELM JOSEPH FINCH

The health of a people is the determining factor of progress. This is why leaders of both races in Mississippi are now looking about themselves in behalf of the citizens whose responsibility it must be to carry on the program of our great state. Just how well Mississippi's programs are carried on will depend upon the minds and bodies of her citizens, for without proper health habits coupled with healthful surroundings there is little if any chance for one to be blessed with either a good mind or sound body.

Fortunately, for the good of humanity, the question of good health is as interesting in New York as in Georgia; it knows no racial differences or class distinction. Health is the foundation upon which all civilization is based. The more civilized the people, the more progress the advocates of good health are able to make.

Negroes in Mississippi were highly praised by Dr. Felix Underwood, in an address before the teachers and students at Alcorn college a short while ago for the attitude they have taken in arousing interest towards better health habits. Dr. Underwood, state health director, congratulated the singers of "Songs of the Soul" for the program given at the Jackson City Auditorium in their drive against tuberculosis. Dr. Underwood feels that such a spirit will keep alive the thought and blessing of possessing good health and the willingness to cooperate with proper authorities at all times to help eradicate a disease by adhering to the principles of medical science and skill.

It is also interesting to know that about two years ago, Alcorn A. and M. College, Mississippi's state school for negroes, headed by President William H. Bell, was hailed as the only school in Mississippi, black or white, that carried out completely the tuberculin test.

The contribution of no one has meant more to the progress of Mississippi than the efforts of those who have fought unswervingly against the evils of disease. The Negro leadership in Mississippi has focused its attention towards stronger bodies and healthier minds for the good of all Mississippi.

**Holtzclaw Builds Hospital**

No greater American has lived than the late Booker T. Washington, a negro. Booker Washington's greatness, no doubt, was most illuminating in the advocacy of better health among his people. The intrepid negro leader struck a note in this song that went echoing in the hearts of huminity throughout America. His health tunes received a hearty welcome, and Booker Washington thus began his great career by first preparing his people to live decently and well.

In 1898 in the chapel of Tuskegee was graduated William H. Holtzclaw, who had worked his way through school. Booker Washington told Holtzclaw to serve his people in all channels of life. On September 27, at Utica, this same Holtzclaw will throw open the doors to all humanity that needs its aid, a modernly equipped hospital. What this contribution will mean to the state cannot be explained with the printer's ink. The hospital at the famous Utica Institute will serve a tremendous number of negroes and while serving those within her walls, this institution will continue its lessons of better health habits among the thousands of negroes who are thankful today for Holtzclaw and the Utica Institute.

Being supported wholly and entirely by voluntary contributions, the Utica Institute stands as a true example of American generosity and Mississippi co-operation. All who gave to the realization of this hospital can sleep in the stillness of the evening with a conscience fair and clean, knowing that they made a definite and distinct contribution toward the cause of making truer and stronger men and women for the varied schemes of our great nation.

America needs and must have strong and healthy bodies, active and sound minds to foster the cause of American democracy. The American Way of Life demands that her citizens be given a chance to enjoy life in its fullest. Therefore, to enjoy the fullest, one must be able to contribute in the complete measure to the arduous tasks Americans at times must face. In making worth while contributions of lasting value one must be able to move freely and act quickly; the true test of good health.

Congratulations to Principal Holtzclaw upon his beautiful hospital. Mississippians of both race have nothing but deepest appreciation for his sane contributions and honest convictions. His hand has been a great force in helping to direct the attention to poor but worthy young men and women of the negro race for many years, who are now found in all walks of life with the exception of the relief rolls. Whether the education offered at the Utica Institute is called "low" or "high" by various experts in the field of education, her graduates are now holding prominent positions throughout the country.

25-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# BITTER WRANGLING MAY COST PHILLIPS A NEGRO DIRECTOR

APR 26 1941

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Just what to do about Homer G. Phillips hospital, $3,100,000 city institution for Negroes, has created plenty of excitement now that there has been a change in the city administration with the induction Tuesday, April 15, ex-Judge William Dee Becker as mayor. He is a Republican and replaces Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann, for eight years holder of the city reins, with the deposed mayor saying most bitterly that it was the ingratitude of the Negro voters to whom he "gave Homer G. Phillips hospital" that cost him his re-election for a third term.

APR 26 1941

Funds for the erection of the hospital, partly by bond issue, partly by Federal grant, were made possible under the Republican regime. The Democrats carried forward the work when they came into power, and with the completion of the hospital, the white Democratic theme song when Negroes asked for any consideration on any problem was "We gave you Homer Phillips hospital."

**JOB APPEALS TURNED DOWN**

It was the program of building the hospital that helped sweep the Negroes into the Democratic ranks back in 1932. Leading the battle was Dr. Oral S. McClellan, currently superintendent of the institution, pending the two weeks after his resignation is received upon the appointment of a new hospital commissioner. Dr. McClellan, with his campaign, became No. 1 race man with the soon-to-be Mayor Dickmann and his effective campaigning resulted in his being named superintendent of Old City hospital No. 2, an eyesore and disgrace to this or any other community.

With the start of work on the new hospital, trouble began. Time and time again racial groups tried to obtain jobs for Negroes on the huge city building, but the appeals fell on deaf ears. Union labor could not be insulted. Negroes were getting the hospital. They should be satisfied.

Then came an effort to have the name of the hospital changed from that of Homer G. Phillips to Franklin D. Roosevelt. That move failed. Homer Phillips, a race attorney of the militant type, a Republican leader, had literally dogged the city officials in his determined battle to have the hospital for Negroes built. In fact, many attribute his untimely death at the hands of a gunman of his own color, to too much interest in the building of a new hospital. Others recall the active part played by Bishop Noah W. Williams of the A.M.E. church, at the time, along with others.

**CHARGES FLY THICK AND FAST**

APR 26 1941

The manning of the hospital was the cause of another battle. A cooperative program was worked out with St. Louis and Washington universities. Negroes were given the key positions. Then came the battle for a Negro woman as superintendent of nurses, a victory finally won in January, 1940, when Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, one-time president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, was appointed, although, all along white women with less qualifications had been placed in charge of the program. Indignant and fighting race groups had claimed that the white woman was kept in such an important position to keep up trouble at the institution. Clashes of authority were frequent. Student nurses struck over the alleged disregard shown them by the white woman in power.

In the meantime, there were charges of ambulance chasing and the like, the claim being that white lawyers had their henchmen in the institution and were paying off heavy. This preferred type of service to the white legal profession was attacked both by the Mound City Medical Forum, the race organization and the St. Louis Bar Association, the white group, but with no apparent results.

Mistreatment and neglect of patients, with a number of deaths directly attributable to careelssness, too, were listed during the past few years. Many complaints were made but nothing definite was ever accomplished. Buck passing has prevailed.

As he campaigned, Judge Becker, with utmost care, made no attacks on conditions at Homer Phillips hospital. Instead, when he attended a meeting at which Negroes were visible in the audience, he would ask, "What about conditions at Homer Phillips hospital," explaining that he had not had time to make an investigation of his own and that he wanted them to tell him as he knew that they knew.

**PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DIRECTOR**

APR 26 1941

The response he got sufficed to let anyone with a sense of hearing know that conditions at the hospital were bad. [Several grand juries have so branded Homer Phillips as disgraceful.]

The Judge (now Mayor) Becker promised that one of his first steps would be to make an investigation at Homer Phillips and start the changes going.

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APR 26 1941

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

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JUL 28 1941

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**Payroll of 500**

The Homer Phillips payroll lists more than 500 employees, all of whom are under the direction of the superintendent which makes this post one of the most important medical positions in the country.

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25-1941

MISSOURI

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# BITTER WRANGLING MAY COST PHILLIPS A NEGRO DIRECTOR

APR 26 1941

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Just what to do about Homer G. Phillips hospital, $3,100,000 city institution for Negroes, has created plenty of excitement now that there has been a change in the city administration with the induction Tuesday, April 15, ex-Judge William Dee Becker as mayor. He is a Republican and replaces Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann, for eight years holder of the city reins, with the deposed mayor saying most bitterly that it was the ingratitude of the Negro voters to whom he "gave Homer G. Phillips hospital" that cost him his re-election for a third term.

APR 26 1941

Funds for the erection of the hospital, partly by bond issue, partly by Federal grant, were made possible under the Republican regime. The Democrats carried forward the work when they came into power, and with the completion of the hospital, the white Democratic theme song when Negroes asked for any consideration on any problem was "We gave you Homer Phillips hospital."

**JOB APPEALS TURNED DOWN**

It was the program of building the hospital that helped sweep the Negroes into the Democratic ranks back in 1932. Leading the battle was Dr. Oral S. McClellan, currently superintendent of the institution, pending the two weeks after his resignation is received upon the appointment of a new hospital commissioner. Dr. McClellan, with his campaign, became No. 1 race man with the soon-to-be Mayor Dickmann and his effective campaigning resulted in his being named superintendent of Old City hospital No. 2, an eyesore and disgrace to this or any other community.

With the start of work on the new hospital, trouble began. Time and time again racial groups tried to obtain jobs for Negroes on the huge city building, but the appeals fell on deaf ears. Union labor could not be insulted. Negroes were getting the hospital. They should be satisfied.

Then came an effort to have the name of the hospital changed from that of Homer G. Phillips to Franklin D. Roosevelt. That move failed. Homer Phillips, a race attorney of the militant type, a Republican leader, had literally dogged the city officials in his determined battle to have the hospital for Negroes built. In fact, many attribute his untimely death at the hands of a gunman of his own color, to too much interest in the building of a new hospital. Others recall the active part played by Bishop Noah W. Williams of the A.M.E. church, at the time, along with others.

**CHARGES FLY THICK AND FAST**

APR 26 1941

The manning of the hospital was the cause of another battle. A cooperative program was worked out with St. Louis and Washington universities. Negroes were given the key positions. Then came the battle for a Negro woman as superintendent of nurses, a victory finally won in January, 1940, when Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, one-time president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, was appointed, although, all along white women with less qualifications had been placed in charge of the program. Indignant and fighting race groups had claimed that the white woman was kept in such an important position to keep up trouble at the institution. Clashes of authority were frequent. Student nurses struck over the alleged disregard shown them by the white woman in power.

In the meantime, there were charges of ambulance chasing and the like, the claim being that white lawyers had their henchmen in the institution and were paying off heavy. This preferred type of service to the white legal profession was attacked both by the Mound City Medical Forum, the race organization and the St. Louis Bar Association, the white group, but with no apparent results.

Mistreatment and neglect of patients, with a number of deaths directly attributable to carelessness, too, were listed during the past few years. Many complaints were made but nothing definite was ever accomplished. Buck passing has prevailed.

As he campaigned, Judge Becker, with utmost care, made no attacks on conditions at Homer Phillips hospital. Instead, when he attended a meeting at which Negroes were visible in the audience, he would ask, "What about conditions at Homer Phillips hospital," explaining that he had not had time to make an investigation of his own and that he wanted them to tell him as he knew that they knew.

**PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DIRECTOR**

APR 26 1941

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

## PHILLIPS HOSPITAL'S NEW MANAGEMENT

Today, Friday, August 1st, the new management takes over the chief affairs at Homer G. Phillips Hospital. Dr. W. B. Christian is the new superintendent of the hospital, succeeding Dr. Oral S. McClellan, and Dr. William H. Sinkler succeeds Dr. Henry E. Hampton as medical director.

Of course, the people of the city generally will welcome the new management at this hospital, not necessarily because this institution has been abused or mismanaged by the former officials, but rather because the reputation of the institution has not been of such as to inspire the right kind of confidence of the community.

Fortunately, however, both Dr. Sinkler and Dr. Christian have been in a position to know something of the tasks which will fall upon their shoulders. Therefore, we have every reason to believe that they will be equal to the task before them.

In the discharge of their duties, they have our unstinted support and we are asking for them the full support of the people of the city to the end that Homer G. Phillips may render the most fruitful service to the indigent among us in the history of that institution.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# *Bare Facts At Hospital In St. Louis*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An expose of conditions at Homer Phillips hospital, $3,100,000 institution, was made this week when Supply Commissioner William R. Orthwein revealed the discovery of huge discrepancies in the storeroom supplies.

According to Orthwein, an inventory showed that more than a ton of soap and many miscellaneous items have been found missing and unaccounted for. A withdrawls record which had not been kept up to date, showed that only 1880 pounds of soap chips and 1880 pounds of washing powder were found in stock whereas there should have been 3310 pounds of soap chips and 3026 pounds of washing powder. A discrepancy of 5335 bars of white face soap was found. Among the missing, too, were 13 flyswatters, 62 mouse traps and 75 ice picks which represented only part of very large and unusual orders.

Homer Phillips hospital was recently placed under new management. Since August 1, Dr. Wallace B. Christian has been superintendent of the institution successor to Dr. O. S. McClellan. At the time of the change the previous administration was charged with a great many errors in management, among them payroll discrepancies, confiscation of valuable instruments and staff inefficiency.

25-1941

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# Administrators To Hold Confab

FEB 8 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—(ANP)—Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident Hospital and secretary-treasurer of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators announced this week that plans are being perfected for the sixth annual meeting of the conference, to be held February 26-27, at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans. Dr. A. W. Dent, Flint-Goodridge superintendent, and chairman of the conference, will be host to the visitors and members.

25 Conference of Hospital administrators

Chicago Bee 25-1941
Chicago, Illinois

# HOSPITAL MEN PICK CRESCENT CITY FOR MEET

FEB 9 - 1941

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FEB 9 - 1941

Speaking of the conference program, Dr. Lawlah said:

"We are fortunate this year in having Russell H. Oppenheimer, dean of the school of medicine, Emory university Atlanta, as our special guest to appear on the program and lead group conferences. Dr. Oppenheimer is outstanding in medical education and is particularly interested in hospitals with respect to their professional and educational activities.

"We hope that Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, acting dean of Howard university medical school and Dr. Edward L. Turner, president of Meharry Medical college, will be present at this meeting. Dr. M. O. Bousfield of the Rosenwald fund and Dr. C. Rufus Rorem of the American Hospital association have consented to come and appear on the program.

25-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Hospital Men To Convene At Chicago, Ill

JUL 1 5 1941

## Session To Be Held At Provident August 17-19

CHICAGO,—(ANP)— The 18th annual session of the National Hospital association will meet in Chicago, August 17-19 concurrently with the National Medical association, and the regular sessions will be held at Du Sable High School, 49th and State Streets.

The opening session will be Sunday afternoon, with special addresses by Dr. Marshall Davidson, medical director, Cook County Hospital; Dr. Harry H. Freilich, director Kenwood Clinic, of the M. T. Hospital; and Rodney H. Brandon, director public welfare Springfield, Illinois; with a musical program of unusual interest interspersed.

There will be a special tour of Provident hospital Monday morning, followed by a similar tour of Billings Hospital. Regular sessions of the convention at DuSable will follow tours.

E. R. Carney, president, Parksdale hospital, Detroit, is president of the hospital association, Dr. S. W. Smith, Chicago executive secretary and editor of the Association Journal.

JUL 1 5 1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

# NATIONAL MEDICAL MEET OPENS IN CHI. AUGUST 16

## Hospital Association and Three Sister Organizations to Meet At The Same Time

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4—During the week of August 18 to 22, the Windy City's famous Southside will be host to the 47th annual meeting of the National Medical Association and three affiliated bodies; The National Hospital Ass'n. The National Insurance Medical Examiners Association, and the Woman's Auxiliary of the NMA.

**TO HAVE 4 SECTION**

The three associated Organizations will hold seperate meetings and will join with the NMA in several combined seasons. The annual Convention of doctors, which this year is held in conjunction with the 50th anniversary celebration of Provident Hospital, is divided into four distinct sessions according to specific interests of the men who will attend, as pointed out by the Secretary, Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va.

These sections are: medical, surgical, public health, and pharmaceutical. Doctors will find that each section is so organized that they will not conflict with the five general joint sessions which are arranged for the purpose of welcoming visitors and attending to Convention business. The special sections are purely professional while general affairs will be considered in joint business meetings.

**HOSPITAL MEET SLATED**

The sessions of the National Hospital Association get underway one day earlier than do the other meetings. This group opens on Sunday, August 17, at DuSable High School, headquarters for the Chicago Convention. The insurance examiners will confer on Monday and Tuesday. The NMA and its Woman's Auxiliary will meet from Monday through Friday.

The welcome meeting for all those attending the four joint conventions is to be held at DuSable High School on Tuesday evening, August 19 and the general closing afternoon at 1:30 p. m.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# DEAN THURMAN MAIN SPEAKER AT MEDIC MEET

With Dr. Howard K. Thurman, dean of Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel of Howard university delivering the keynote speech Monday, the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Hospital association which convenes here August 17-19 promises to be the most interesting one in the history of the association, according to Mrs. Lola Parker, chairman of the Sponsoring Committee.

The delegates, who will come from every section of the country to represent the 110 hospitals affiliated with the association, will hear many outstanding men in hospitalization and medical research speak at the various meetings.

**Authorities to Speak**

Using as the theme of the convention "The Need for Better Hospitalization for American Negroes" authorities will speak on every phase of hospitalization designed to increase efficiency, to encourage the use of the most up-to-date health methods and to facilitate recovery of hospital patients.

The convention will get under way Sunday, August 17 at 1:30 at the Olivet Baptist church with Dr. S. W. Smith, executive secretary of the association, presiding. The Umbrian Glee club will appear on the program.

The first session will be characterized by a symposium on Negro health. Speaking on that symposium will be Dr. Marshall Davison, medical director of Cook County hospital; Dr. Harry H. Freilich, head physician of the Kenwood Clinic of the Municipal Tuberculosis; and Rodney H. Brandon, director of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. Charity, tuberculosis, and public welfare and their relationship to Negro health will be the three topics to be discussed by the speakers. Visitors are invited and a question period will follow the program to allow persons in the audience to participate in the program.

**Garden Party at Poro**

A garden party will be given at Poro college from 5 to 7 Sunday afternoon with the Al Burns' quartet furnishing the music.

**'Birth of a Baby' Shown**

One of the most interesting phases of the Sunday session will be an invitational showing of a moving picture entitled "The Birth of a Baby." The affair will be closed to members of the medical profession and will be held at DuSable high school auditorium at 8 p.m.

A tour of Provident and Billings hospitals from 7 to 9:15 a.m. will be the first activities of the program Monday. At 10 a.m. the convention will convene at DuSable to hear papers read by Mrs. Inez Hauser Fuller of the Burrell Memorial hospital at Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Louise A. Bell, R.R.L., Provident hospital; Miss Ova Lewis Brooks, registered nurse and Miss Mary E. Hines, a dietitian from the Parkside hospital in Detroit, Mich.

**Dr. Dailey to Speak**

Dr. U. G. Dailey and Dr. Bert Caldwell, editor of "Hospitals," the Journal of the American Hospital association, will speak at the afternoon session which begins at 1:30.

A testimonial banquet honoring the founders of the National Hospital association will be given by the committee at a South Side establishment from 5 to 7 o'clock Monday.

**Dr. Thurman to Speak**

The scholarly and astute dean of Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel of Howard university, Dr. Howard Thurman, will address the evening session which begins at 8 o'clock Monday. He will be introduced by Attorney William Robinson, the energetic president of the Cook County Bar association.

The business session of the Hospital association will be held Tuesday. Dr. E. R. Carney, president of the association, will preside.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# 50 Hospitals Send Delegates to Meet

AUG 2 9 1941

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—Nearly 50 hospitals sent over 300 delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the National Hospital association, which divided the first part of the week, August 17-19, with the National Medical association at the DuSable high school.

Starting Monday the delegates met in morning sessions at Provident hospital, where on tours, they had demonstrated to them the advanced techniques employed in the world's finest Negro hospital.

Throughout the three-day sessions much discussion was given to the problem of the shortage of Negro internes and doctors due to the increasing cost of medical courses, and the raising of the scholastic requirements.

The hospital association adopted a program to encourage more Negro boys to take medicine, and to work toward the improving of the existing hospitals, rather than the adding of more other, were inadequately equipped.

AUG 2 9 1941

One of the outstanding meetings was its opening session held at Olivet Baptist church. Speakers were Dr. Marshall Davidson, medical director, Cook County hospital, Chicago; Dr. Harry M. Freilich, Kenwood Clinic of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, and Rodney H. Brandon, department of public welfare.

Dr. Davidson, who described the services of the county hospital, imparted the information that Negroes comprised 30 per cent of the patients accepted into institutions. He said that 50 per cent of the babies born in Cook County hospital were colored. Dr. Freilich pointed to figures showing the incident of tuberculosis among Negroes was 8

times as great as among whites. Dr. Grandon gave additional unfortunate information when he said that 25 per cent of the population of Illinois penal institutions are Negroes.

AUG 29 1941

The new officers are: president, E. R. Carney, Detroit; first vice-president, L. G. Pinkston, Texas; second vice-president, L. C. Downing, Roanoke, Va.; executive secretary-editor of journal, S. W. Smith, Chicago; assistant secretary, Lillian Nesbit, Detroit; executive committee: W. S. Martin, Memphis; Beatra Pinn, R. N., Staten Island, N. Y.; J. M. Franklin, Prairie View, Texas; J. E. Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Edith Frazier, St. Louis; Princess Alexander, R. N., Kansas City, and Mrs. Ova Lewis Brooks, R. N., Chicago.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

## NATIONAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual convention of the National Hospital association which convenes here, should not go unnoticed by the members of this community. Proper and adequate hospitalization has been and still is of grave concern not only to the medical profession but also to the general public.

AUG 23 1941

The segregation of the Negro patient —a practice that is current in many white hospitals—does not create the kind of atmosphere that would hasten recovery, especially in the case of a sensitive patient, and most sick perons are sensitive. Moreover, Negro patients in white hospitals are not always fortunate enough to be recipients of sympathetic attention and care. These and other circumstances equally deplorable have made it necessary to provide the means and facilities whereby our people might obtain the best possible medical service under favorable conditions.

AUG 29 1941

The National Hospital association is a very important organization. Through it, proper hospital facilities are being increased, and standard requirements are being met. This, as well as the medical convention, should command our attention and our interest.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
FEB 8 1941

## Plan Harlem Hospital Probe

We believe the vast majority of the men who comprise the Manhattan Central Medical Society are sincere, able and honest; we believe such a group would choose only a sincere, able and honest man as its president. Dr. Lucien M. Brown who was elected president, is sincere, able and honest. Indeed, his public and personal activities unqualifiedly bear out the belief.

This unusual opening was made to pave the way for the statement that we believe (even if we didn't have other information) that certain complaints Dr. Brown made at the society's annual dinner against conditions at Harlem Hospital are justified and should be tackled with all the force that can be generated by the united action of the entire community.

For years now Harlem Hospital has been a problem to the community and a headache to many physicians. This should not have been, and must not be allowed to continue.

Dr. Brown has outlined a master program which calls for an investigation of the following: First, Administration, care of patients, an ambulance service; second, the failure of the hospital administration to appoint a larger number of Negro internes; third, failure of the hospital medical board to interpret and attempt to meet the health needs and problems of the community; fourth, the cause of the alleged "failure" of a large percentage of the Negro staff to measure up; fifth, failure of certain departments to integrate Negro physicians into their services, and sixth, failure to place Negro physicians and surgeons in other city hospitals.

The health of a nation, a state, a city, and therefore, a community should be the doctor's first concern. An unhealthy community is a somewhat impoverished community. We have read with awe statistics on the health of the Negro, but we have not taken the time to discover why they are usually so alarming, nor have we tried seriously to do anything about them. The doctors know what to do and we should get behind them and help eradicate these conditions. The Amsterdam Star-News signs up as number one on the list to help, and we won't let down until the job is done.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Mrs. Roosevelt Guest At Nurse Graduation

FEB 15 1941

By THELMA BERLACK-BOOZER

The South offers nurses an opportunity to break down prejudices and to help the Negro race move forward, said Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Friday night at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, 140 West 127th St., where she was speaker at the graduation exercises of the School of Nursing of Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, recently appointed commissioner of hospitals, presided. Twenty-two nurses received diplomas.

"Some of you will go to other states to earn a living," said Mrs. Roosevelt in her fifteen-minute address. "If you have opportunity to go South, I hope you will take it. Going South you will meet prejudices and hardships, I know, but you will be able to help break them down. It is the attitude of intelligent people in your race and mine that can bring about a just relationship in all our states, but a great deal of the responsibility falls on us who hold positions in any community," she added.

Nurses today can and ought to teach as well as nurse, said Mrs. Rosevelt. She called attention to the need for nurses who know public health; those who know about the ordinary care of homes; can teach sanitation and diet; know the preparation of foods as well as the detailed care of children. In referring to her work in the interest of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, she admitted that there has been "a little conversation" in the Nation's Capital on the subject.

### Second Visit

Invited twice before to address the Harlem Hospital graduating class, Mrs. Roosevelt said this was the first chance of accepting and she was glad of the opportunity. It is recalled, however, that this was actually her second speaking engagement in Harlem at Mother Zion Church. Back in 1937 she was presented by The Crisis Committee, of which Miss Lucille Armistead is chairman.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at the church at 8:10 p. m., twenty minutes before the exercises were scheduled to commence. She sat on a back pew and conversed with the members of her party, Mrs. Henry Morgentnau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Henry James, chairman of the Bellevue Hospital Board of Managers; and Mrs. Edward Carter.

### Presents Diplomas

Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, chairman of the Harlem Hospital Board of Managers, presented the diplomas to the graduates as their names were called by Mrs. Jesse Ruff, director of education at the hospital. Dr. Rappleye, who called this the "brightest class to be graduated" from Harlem Hospital, presented the prizes, the winners being as follows:

Miss Kathleen N. Storey, of this city, $50 Athletic Association prize for highest scholastic average; Miss Laura Holloway, Gamma Delta Sigma Sorority health prize; Miss Grace E. Marr, $25 prize for being the most outstanding nurse; Miss Phyllis J. Tillman, $25 prize for proficiency in bedside nursing; Miss Edith Bradshaw, a junior, the $15 Falk prize for the highest average in gynecology.

### List of Graduates

New Yorkers in the graduating class were Viola M. Artsen, Williemay Bradley, Virginia E. Bray, Rita M. Hazel, Laura Ann Holloway, Kathleen N. Storey and Helen B. White. Others were Ruth A. Brooks, Texas; Ciney M. Eastman and Mayme B. Bruce, Virginia; Ada C. Carey, New Jersey; Ellaleen I. Carrington, British West Indies; Winifred Evans Josephine E. Jones, Margaret L. Lawson, Grace E. Marr, Mary V. Shorts, Pennsylvania; Julia Mae Gilbert, George; Ruby Lee Martin, Mississippi; Ena Brunette Rose, Panama, Canal Zone; Phyllis J. Tillman, Ohio; Pecola George, Alabama.

### Also on Program

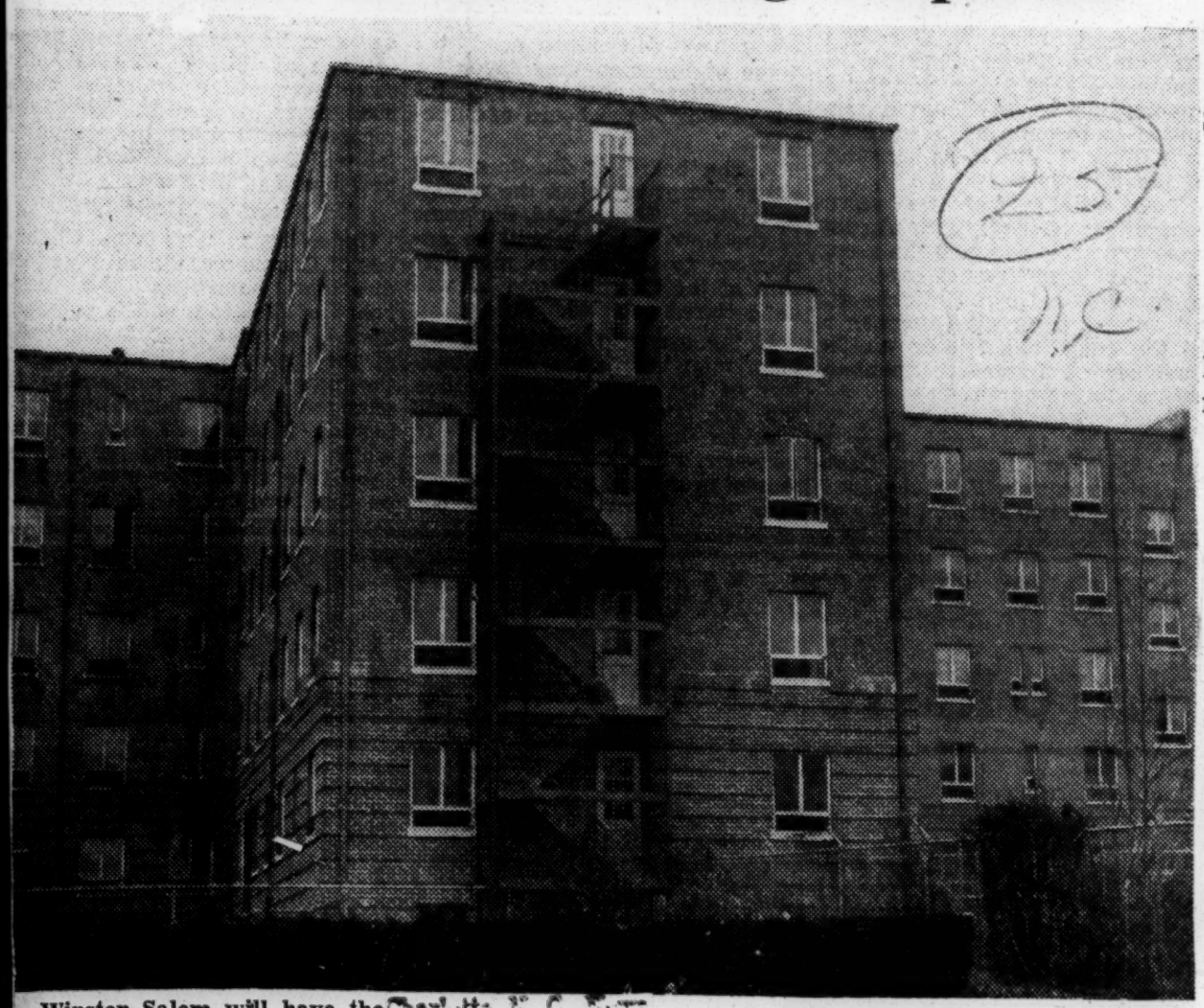
Others participating on the program included the Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor of the church, who gave the invocation; Dr. Henry C. Falk, president of the Harlem Hospital Medical Board; the Harlem Hospital Glee Club, which sang four numbers under the direction of Oliver Simms; Leonard Matthews, church organist, who played several selections; Father Shelton Hale Bishop, who offered the benediction.

Among other city officials seated on the platform were Dr. Israel Magelaner, medical superintendent of Harlem Hospital; Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, medical superintendent of the Department of Hospitals; Miss Mary Ellen Manley, director of the division of nurses, Department of Hospitals.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her party were among the guests at the reception at the Nurses' Home immediately after the graduation exercises.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
January 8, 1941

# $75,000 Addition Nearing Completion



Winston-Salem will have the third largest Negro hospital in the United States when the 92-bed annex, shown above, is finished. It is expected the work will be completed in approximately a month. The Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital will then have a capacity of 225 beds. The addition, made possible through a gift from W. N. Reynolds, became necessary when the original building proved too small to take care of the large number of Negroes seeking hospitalization. The other two larger hospitals are the St. Louis Municipal, with 360 beds, and the Friedman Hospital in Washington, D. C., with 300 beds.—(Staff Photo.)

Charlotte, N. C. News
March 10, 1941

## Charlotte Negro Is Put On Hospital Staff

Dr. James W. Anderson, son of Professor and Mrs. F. J. Anderson of 323 Beattie's Ford Road, Charlotte, has been appointed to serve on the staff of City Hospital in Indianapolis, Ind., according to information received here today.

Dr. Anderson is the first Negro to be chosen to serve on the hospital staff of physicians. He is a product of the Charlotte City Schools and a graduate of Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. He has practiced medicine in Indianapolis for the last five years.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 11, 1941

## Negro Hospital Here To Hold Open House

### Cannon Street Institution Invites Visitors to Call Tomorrow

The Hospital and Training school, 135 Cannon street, will observe National Hospital day tomorrow from 4 until 7 p. m., at which time demonstrations will be conducted by physicians and nurses.

Exhibits pertaining to the functioning of a hospital and the benefits offered in scientific care of the sick will be shown.

The Hospital and Training school is a community institution, organized by the negroes of Charleston in 1897.

W. Asheville, N. C., News
January 10, 1941

## NEGRO HOSPITALIZATION

EXACTLY ON the same day that President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress urged to "widen the opportunities for adequate medical care," Dr. Sethur C. Ambler, the new head of the Buncombe County Medical Society, in hi presidential address recommended provision for adequate hospital facilities for negroes in our midst.

The laity has for some time sensed a lack of proper hospital facilities for members of the local colored race. Now that the head of the Buncombe Medical Society has lent his voice it shouldn't be long before a definite move is made to eliminate that deplorable deficiency.

Charleston, S. C. Evening Post
May 10, 1941

## PUBLIC INVITED

### To Hospital and Training School on Monday Afternoon

The Hospital and Training school, 135 Cannon street, will observe national hospital day on Monday from 4 to 7 p. m. The hospital invites its friends and the public generally.

Demonstrations will be conducted by physicians and nurses. Exhibits pertaining to the functioning of a hospital and the benefits offered in the more scientific care of the sick, will be shown.

The Hospital and Training school is a community institution, and was organized by the negroes of Charleston in 1897.

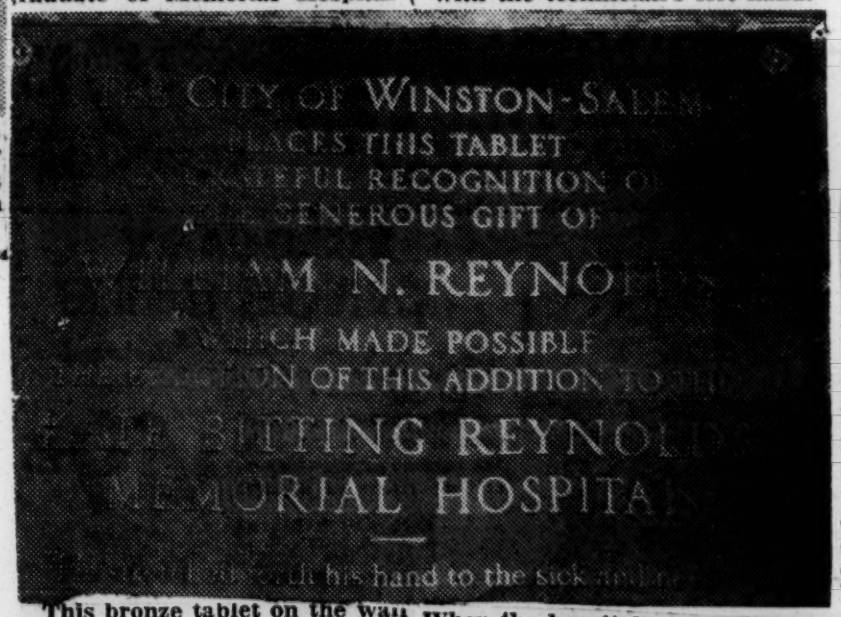
Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 14, 1941

# Negro Hospital Now Third Largest in United States

**Three of the four floors of the $75,000 90-bed addition to Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital for Negroes were opened this week and new equipment has been placed in use. The fourth floor will be opened as soon as rooms in the main building are painted and patients can be shifted. This gives Winston-Salem the third largest Negro hospital in the United States.**

**Horace L. Burgin, assistant to Dr. J. B. Whittington, superintendent of the City Memorial Hospital System, and business manager of this unit of the system, is shown above as he makes a final check on the parts for the dental X-ray machine. This has been installed on the fourth floor of the new wing.**

**An electro-cardiograph machine, an instrument of exceptional value in diagnosis of heart ailments, is being adjusted by Agnes Herritage, assistant laboratory technician, who is a graduate of Memorial Hospital in Kansas City. Four electrodes are attached to the patient, on the upper chest, below the heart, at the wrist and on the leg just below the ankle. As the heart beats a record is made on a flexible cylinder as inserted here with the technician's left hand.**




**This bronze tablet on the wall of a main corridor on the street floor speaks for itself. It is placed in appreciation of what W. N. Reynolds has done to make the hospital possible. When the hospital was built Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds gave $200,000, with the remaining $125,000 contributed by Duke Endowment Fund. The land was provided by the city. Reynolds personally paid for the $75,000 addition that has just been completed.—(Staff photos.)**

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 8, 1941

# Enlargement Will Provide 90 New Beds

The 90-bed $75,000 addition to the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital for Negroes will be opened next week, it was announced today by Dr. J. B. Whittington, superintendent of the City Hospital System. It was built with money given by W. N. Reynolds.

With the opening of this addition the hospital will have 220 beds and will be the third largest Negro hospital in the United States. The largest one is at St. Louis, Mo., and the next in size is the Friedman Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Whittington said it is planned to open up one floor a day until all four of the floors have been put in use. Patients now in the hospital will be transferred to the new north wing addition. This will vacate rooms now in use so they may be painted before they are again occupied. When the hospital was built a temporary water type of paint was used so the walls might have ample time to "season" before permanent paint was used.

At this hospital and the City Memorial Hospital the departmental setup is strictly followed because experts have found this is for the best interests of all concerned, Dr. Whittington explained.

The first floor of the Reynolds Memorial Hospital is for male medical patients, the second for female medical patients, third for male surgical and the fourth for female surgical. The children have a separate department. The isolated or contagious patients are placed in the west wing.

Formal opening program for the addition is planned for September. It will be held as a feature of the first commencement festivities when the hospital's school of nursing will have graduation exercises for 13 students. Hospital officials expressed the hope that W. N. Reynolds will attend.

25-1941
Asheville N. C. Times
March 18, 1941

# COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY SEEKS NEGRO HOSPITAL

## Votes To Petition City And County Authorities For Institution.

## SIXTY BEDS ARE SOUGHT

## Committee Report Reveals Consolidated Plan Not Practical.

The Buncombe County Medical society voted last night to petition county and city authorities for the establishment of a 60-bed negro hospital in Asheville. The vote adopted the report of the committee on hospitals, given last night by the committee at the meeting of the society in the city hall.

Copies of the report will be sent to the authorities and will be followed by a request by the committee for a hearing.

The committee's report pointed out that consolidation of three Asheville hospitals, Aston Park, Mission and Biltmore, would not be feasible, and recommended that a separate institution be built and maintained by the city and county. This institution would have provisions for the training of negro nurses and would enable the negro doctors in Asheville to practice with operating-room facilities, which they do not now have. The staff would be composed of negro physicians who would work under the supervision of a white advisory board.

The Duke Foundation will be likely to contribute from 30 to 40 per cent of the outlay, it is thought, and the Rosenwald fund will also assist the project, the report indicated.

**Brought Up By Ambler**

The question of improvement of negro hospitalization facilities was brought up by Dr. Arthur C. Ambler, president of the society, in his annual address to the group. Dr. Ambler suggested that a consolidation of some of the existing hospitals be put in place to form a 300-bed hospital in Asheville, which would provide the facilities for negroes which are now lacking.

**Members Of Committee**

Members of the committee making the report were Dr. Paul H. Ringer, chairman; Dr. H. S. Clark, Dr. C. H. Cocke, Dr. Thomas R. Huffines, Dr. Julian A. Moore, Dr. Grady A. Morgan and Dr. G. W. Murphy.

**Text Of Report**

The committee's report follows:

"Your committee on hospitalization is finally able to make a report and give you some definite information.

"The question of consolidation of hospitals was carefully considered. Letters were written to hospitals in several cities requesting information about the way funds were raised for their erection and for their maintenance; also the cost of operation. After much consideration, it was decided that consolidation of Mission hospital, Biltmore hospital and Aston Park hospital was not a possibility at the present time; that it could not be considered unless some hitherto unknown source of revenue should be brought to light. However, the committee would be very glad to have this question of consolidation re-opened at any time that a gleam of feasibility is visible, for its feels definitely that such a consolidation would result in the best medical service to the community; and it is only because of its apparent impracticability at the present time that it has been set aside.

**Two Roads Open**

"It was decided, therefore, to concentrate attention on the question of better hospitalization for negroes. There seemed to be but two roads open: (1), the construction of extra wards, etc., by the Mission hospital for the use of negroes; and (2), the establishment of a negro hospital under the supervision of white physicians.

"Your committee met with a committee of the board of managers of Mission hospital on Tuesday, March 11. At this meeting it was brought out that the Mission hospital did not feel it could do anything further at present. The discussion was thoroughly amicable. It was stated that the building of two more floors on the Betty Child wing would involve an expenditure of some $80,000 and would, furthermore, throw a very serious strain upon the culinary, laundry, heating and nurses home facilities for the hospital. In addition, there was no guarantee whatever for maintenance, which probably would amount to from $30,000 to $40,000 a year on the basis that annual maintenance can roughly be estimated as 50 per cent of the initial outlay. This amount appears to your committee to be entirely too low.

"The committee from the Mission hospital suggested that the other hospitals in the city might each make some provision for negro beds, the sum total of which might approximate the number needed. On discussing this plan, it was brought out that Biltmore hospital could do nothing; that their unit was inelastic—it was planned for 60 beds and could serve 60 beds only. The Aston Park hospital reported that it would be glad to establish 10 or 12 negro beds in a building owned by the hospital and entirely separated therefrom by a few yards. The superintendent of the Aston Park hospital has estimated that it would cost $10,000 to put this building in shape for occupancy. However, because of financial conditions, it was not considered feasible to spend this additional money. St. Joseph's hospital had considered operating a brick building back of the main hospital as a negro division. However, when the question of negro hospitalization began to be agitated, St. Joseph's stopped all plans and waited for something to happen.

**Maintenance Question Studied**

"Again on all sides the question of maintenance came up. Dr. Morgan, speaking for the county, said he felt that if from the publicity given the negro hospitalization movement it was felt that citizens of the town were back of the endeavor to give some adequate facilities to the colored people, maintenance could and would be forthcoming; but he added that the officials, both of the city and county, would not be willing to bind themselves to pay for, let us say, 50 patients a month and would only be willing to provide maintenance for the number of patients that were actually under treatment during any 30-day period.

"Some mention having been made of the Duke Foundation and of Dr. Watson Rankin's interest in negro betterment, it was said that the Duke Foundation would spend money for better negro hospitalization only if efforts were directed toward the building of a negro hospital with a negro training school for nurses and staffed by negro doctors under strict white supervision. A letter was written to Dr. Carl Reynolds asking for confirmation of this attitude. In his answer Dr. Reynolds gives a lengthy quotation from a letter written to him by Dr. Rankin with regard to this matter, the more important portion of which is here given:

"'Now with respect to improving hospital provisions for negroes in Asheville, let me say that there are three special reasons for providing adequately for the hospital needs of the negroes, aside from the reasons for hospital provisions in general, as follows:

"'(1) Without separate hospitals or separate departments in general hospitals in which negro physicians can practice, there are no hospital facilities for training the young negro graduates of medicine.

"'(2) Without separate and adequate arrangements for negroes there are no facilities for training negro nurses.

"'(3) The most important reason for either a separate hospital or a separate department for negroes in one of the existing general hospitals is that without such provisions there is no way to bring together the negro physicians of a community for a common exchange of professional experiences, as exists in the staffs of all white profession can stimplate, influence and improve the practice of the negro physicians of the community. * *

**Appeals to Race Pride**

"'The argument for the strictly negro type of hospital, a separate institution, is that it will appeal more to the race pride of the negroes, command a larger interest from them, and probably be a good influence in inter-racial relations. Besides, it will permit, in time, the training of negro nurses and negro interns.

"'My feeling is that eventually, regardless of how the question of providing negro hospital facilities for the present is answered, Asheville will need a separate hospital for its negroes, and especially for its negro physicians. The city has at present seven negro physicians, two graduates of the last ten years. Whether any of these negro physcians have had sufficient clinical training in surgery to be permitted to do the ordinary surgery, I do not know; however, this matter should come under a white consulting staff composed of diplomates in the national specialty societies including the American College of Surgeons.'

"Later on in his letter Dr. Reynolds quotes a passage which he wrote to Mr. Hiden Ramsey in connection with negro hospitalization:

"'As I recall, he (Doctor Rankin) told me that for construction the endowment would participate by furnishing one-third of the total expenses, possibly 40 per cent. I gather, however, that this money could only be available next year, meaning possibly after July 1, 1942.'

**Conclusions Of Committee**

"In view of what has been stated in this report, your committee has decided that:

"(1) Whereas, under present conditions, consolidation of the Mission, Biltmore and Aston Park hospitals into one 300-bed hospital is impracticable, this plan be for the time being set aside; and

"(2) Whereas, after consultation with the above-mentioned hospitals, the addition of a negro wing to one of the existing institutions is not feasible, this plan be abandoned.

"Your committee recommends, therefore, that the city and county authorities be petitioned to build and maintain a negro hospital of 60 beds, this hospital to have a training school for negro nurses, to be staffed by negro physicians working under direct supervision of white physicians. Funds for this hospital can be raised by private subscription, by aid from the Duke Foundation, which we have every reason to believe will contribute from 30 to 40 per cent of the cost, and possibly by aid from the Rosenwald Fund, which has in the past contributed liberally to similar projects in the South."

Asheville N C. Citizen
March 19, 1941

## AGAIN, A DISGRACEFUL SITUATION

The Buncombe County Medical Society has brought forward a definite and feasible plan for the solution of the truly disgraceful situation created by the lack of reasonable hospital facilities for the colored people of this community.

The plan draws conclusive merit from the fact that it represents the best thought and the soundest opinions of public-spirited physicians who are peculiarly qualified to speak authoritatively about such matters.

The Buncombe County Medical Society preferred a more ambitious plan, involving the consolidation of three existing hospitals. As the committee pointedly observes, "such a consolidation would result in the best hospital service to the community." This merger was found to be "impracticable" but the Society has not abandoned the hope that it may be possible at some later date.

The committee also investigated with considerable care the possibility of providing an adequate number of Negro beds through the expansion in the facilities of an existing hospital. Naturally such an arrangement would provide the most economical and efficient solution of the present problem. No hospital was able or willing to accept the responsibility.

After eliminating the alternative plans the Society reached the definite conclusion that the best solution presently possible was to be found in the construction of a 60-bed Negro hospital. This proposed institution would be "staffed by Negro physicians working under the direct supervision of white physicians." This hospital would operate a training school for Negro nurses.

In many ways, this plan would provide the most statesmanlike solution of the problem. It would end the present unhappy situation by which Negro physicians are disbarred from all hospital practice in Asheville. It would open up the nursing career to ambitious and qualified Negro women with very real benefits to the health of the race.

The plan has some defects as the committee suggested by implications but these disadvantages are not fatal. It would add another hospital at a time when the trend is toward fewer but larger hospitals. Naturally a Negro hospital operated independently would have larger maintenance costs than a Negro hospital run as an integral part of another and larger institution.

These are minor defects, however, and should not be permitted to blind us to the broad and entirely practical plan which the Buncombe County Medical Society has developed after the most expert and sympathetic survey of the situation.

On another occasion, The Citizen ventured to characterize the present Negro hospital situation in Asheville as "disgraceful." Since then we have taken the trouble to probe more deeply into the problem. Our investigations have satisfied us that "disgraceful" was entirely too mild an adjective to describe the conditions. The situation is really little short of criminal. Asheville has the unenviable distinction of providing fewer hospital beds by far for its colored population than any city of comparable size in the Carolinas.

In recent years, the people of this community have talked much about our joint failure to provide reasonably adequate hospital accommodations for the Negro race. Our discussions have largely been sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Now for the first time we have a concrete, practical plan for the correction of our present deplorable neglect. For this plan, we have the Buncombe County Medical Society to thank.

What are we going to do with this plan? If we really recognize our responsibilities to the helpless colored people, we can bring it to reality. The costs are not prohibitive. They are large enough to discourage us if we are determined to be discouraged. But they are small enough to be borne cheerfully if we really wish to provide decent hospital facilities for our Negro people.

Asheville, N. C., Times
April 9, 1941

# DR. AMBLER IS HEARD ON NEGRO HOSPITAL NEED

### Efforts Of Medical Society To Fill Need Reviewed At Meet.

Dr. Arthur C. Ambler, president of the Buncombe County Medical society, told members of the Asheville Civitan club, at a regular luncheon of the club today, that one of Asheville's greatest needs is a separate hospital for negroes.

Dr. Ambler retold the story of the efforts of the society's committee on hospitals to work out a satisfactory solution to the inadequate hospitalization facilities for negroes, and briefly surveyed the results, which were published following a meeting of the society not long ago.

The speaker said that the committee's report had been approved by the medical society and had been submitted to city and county authorities for consideration. When these authorities accept the recommendations of the committee, actual planning for the separate hospital will be started.

Motions were made and seconded that the club go on record as standing behind the efforts of the Buncombe County Medical society in its efforts to secure adequate facilities for negroes and that the president of the club should appoint a committee to render any assistance the society should think necessary.

Thomas A. Groce, Jr. was program chairman and introduced the speaker. The Rev. Charles W. Sheerin, Lenten speaker here this week from New York, was a guest of the club. President T. Lockwood Perry presided.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
April 10, 1941

# AMBLER TELLS OF NEED FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

One of Asheville's greatest needs is a separate hospital for negroes, Dr. Arthur C. Ambler, president of the Buncombe County Medical society, said in a talk at the Civitan club meeting at the George Vanderbilt hotel yesterday.

The club voted to name a committee to assist the society whenever possible in providing such facilities.

Dr. Ambler told of the efforts of the society's committee on hospitals to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem and briefly reviewed the committee's findings, which were published recently.

The committee's report, approved by the society, has been submitted to city and county authorities.

Thomas A Groce, Jr., was program chairman and introduced Dr Ambler. The Rev. Charles W Sheerin, Lenten speaker at the Imperial theater this week, was a guest. T. Lockwood Perry, president, presided.

25-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville, N. C., Times
July 2, 1941

# *Efforts To Obtain Negro Hospital In City Are Launched*

## Pageant Based On 'The Modern Negro' To Be Given Soon.

In a meeting last night which was described as "enthusiastic," some 25 representative negro citizens discussed plans advanced by Dr. Mary Frances Shuford for building a negro hospital in Asheville.

The group formed itself into a central committee to conduct a drive for the hospital and to interest the entire negro and white populations of the county in the project. A smaller committee, composed of Dr. Robert M. Hendrick, Dr. L. O. Miller, and the Rev. J. H. Cole, was appointed to determine the attitude of the Buncombe County Medical society toward the project.

A pageant, proposed as the first step in raising funds for the hospital, was approved. It was pointed out that the pageant should be presented as soon as possible, while the city has many tourists, and therefore the committee was urged to see the Medical society or a committee of that society at the earliest possible moment, then call a special meeting of the entire group to discuss the plans further.

The pageant, a creation of the Harrington-Russell Festivals, is based on a poem by Langston Hughes, "The Modern Negro." Fred Hearn, formerly with the Ted Shawn dancers of New York, and Miss Virginia Earle, head of the Asheville Civic Ballet, have agreed to assist in its production.

Dr. Shuford was present at the meeting last night, and spoke of the urgent need for a hospital for negroes. Dr. Margery Lord, city health officer, also was present, and assured the negro group of the cooperation of the city health department in its efforts.

25-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
November 28, 1941

# NEGRO HOSPITAL UNDER NEW BOARD

## Board of Managers Created to Supervise Operation of St. Agnes

The executive committee of the Board of Trustees of St. Augustine's College announced yesterday the creation of a Board of Managers for St. Agnes' Hospital with authority to operate and direct the activity of the hospital.

The Committee also announced that five persons have been selected to form the Board of Managers. They are Alexander Webb, chairman; Robert C. deDosset, S. Linton Smith, Richard S. Busbee and A. T. White.

The decision to create the Board was agreed to unanimously by the committee, which released this statement:

"Whereas: The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of St. Augustine's College is definitely of the opinion that a new form of management should be instituted at St. Agnes' Hospital immediately;

"Therefore be it resolved:

"That the Executive Committee authorize the Bishop and Chairman of the Board of Trustees to create a Board of Management for St. Agnes' Hospital to be composed of five laymen who shall draw up and present at the earliest possible moment to the Bishop and Executive Committee a plan for the efficient operation of the Hospital."

The Committee also authorized the immediate purchase and installation of a new sterilizing battery for the operating room, at a cost of approximately $2,500.

25-1941

OKLAHOMA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# QUITS "UNDER FIRE"

## Resident Surgeon of Tulsa State Hospital Resigns Verbally—Was Unable to Get Leave, He Says.

FEB 8 1941

5 okla.

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 6—(ANP)—Less than 48 hours after he was appointed to the much disputed post of superintendent of the municipal hospital here, Dr. E. E. Bowser, resident surgeon of the Taft State hospital for Negroes, "resigned" under pressure following the disclosure of a "criminal" past. He had served four months in the county jail for perjury, prison records revealed.

Dr. Bowser verbally notified county commissioners of his resignation and said his official resignation would be mailed in later. A number of the commissioners had already said they would vote to rescind the appointment when notification of his "resignation" was received. Dr. Bowser gave as his reason for refusing the post his inability to obtain a leave of absence from Mayor H. C. McCormick, superintendent of the hospital.

County Commissioner Lincoln Sallee who had sponsored Bowser for the post recommended that Bowser be allowed to resign but the "commissioners could fire him if they chose." He contended he knew nothing of the criminal past of Dr. Bowser.

Dr. F. M. Payne, former superintendent of the hospital, was recently fired from the $300 per month job because of an indictment charging payroll irregularities. It was also stated that Dr. Payne could not hold a job because he was not a citizen of the country, he being a West Indian.

25-1941 PENNSYLVANIA

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# 'Local Boy' Makes Good----Comes To Head N. Philly Health Clinic

By JOSEPH W. WOODS

These days you won't see husky, six-foot policemen going in and out of the 28th District Police Station at 20th and Berks streets, but blue-coated nurses, pert secretaries, just plain people (unescorted), and little children (grown-ups, too) with toothaches, and what have you.

In short, there is no 28th District Police Station, but a District Health Center, where examination and treatment for almost any ailment you can mention are given free of charge. The station house gave way last year to the citys policy of economy and personnel was spread out over other districts of the department.

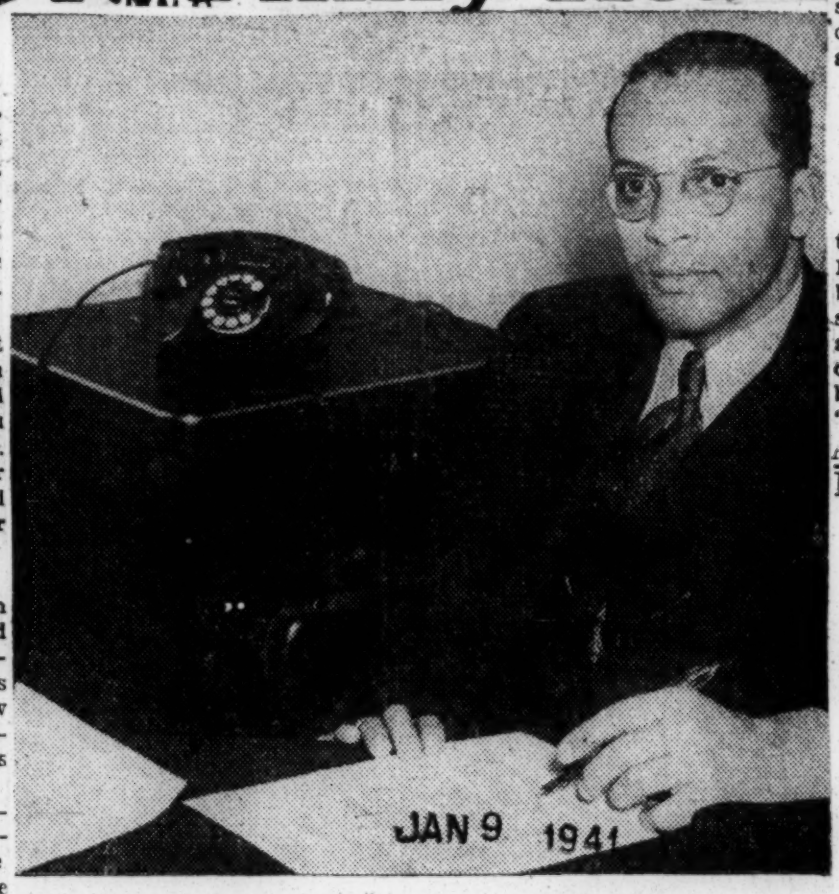
WHOLE PLACE REVAMPED

Since then, the building has been renovated—fresh paint (a buff and brown scheme), new furniture, partitions knocked out, more telephones and a switchboard installed, new flooring, brick work pointed, plumbing thats as efficient and modern as it is shiny.

Officially, all these things were revealed at the dedication of the center, 2.30 Tuesday afternoon, where at a short and pithy ceremony the State's and Philadelphia's highest medical and civic leaders gave it their blessings and wishes for more pleasant and profitable rehabilitation—health rehabilitation—for those who need it, and at little or no cost.

On the speakers' platform were: Dr. Hubley R. Owen, director, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, presiding; Mayor Robert E. Lamberton; Lessing Rosenwald, associate general chairman, Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, chairman, Health Department and president, Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee; and Dr. John P. Turner, district surgeon, Department of Public Safety, Philadelphia.

Administrator of the center is Dr. William B. Perry, who has been up and down the Atlantic Coast in school and in public health positions. Dr. Perry came to his present job from the United States Public Service and from North Carolina where he was assigned from 1938 to the fall of 1940.




Dr. William B. Perry . . . . in his office.

TRAINING EMINENT

Dr. Perrys medical training began back in 1924 when his father, a Methodist minister, sent him to the University of Pennsylvania after graduation from Central High School. In 1930, after he had finished that universitys medical school, he interned at Harlem Hospital for two years.

Then, after practicing in Atlantic City, after several positions in Government sponsored public health services, and after taking a masters degree in public health at Harvard University, he now sits at a mahogany desk, first room left as supervisor of an agency which has jurisdiction from Vine street to Lehigh avenue and from Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

In the remodelled building will be the offices and facilities of a dental clinic, chest clinic (sponsored by the Phipps Institute and Philadelphia Health Council), the State clinic for social diseases, Visiting Nurses Society (branch), American Red Cross, Child Guidance Society clinic, Crime Prevention Bureau, and clinics of child and maternal hygiene.

HAS STAFF OF 60

Regularly employed in the building gill be approximately 60 doctors, dentists, nurses, clerks, secretaries, and members of the maintenance force.

As yet, all the equipment has to be moved in and placed. Among that yet to come is a fluoroscope, which enables examining physicians to see just where to go in administering the cure for internal chest diseases. It will be placed in the chest clinic on the second floor.

Almost directly beneath the chest clinic on the first floor is the dental clinic, which was formerly the cell block of the old police station. On the tiled walls, outside the offices where four dentists work, hang posters calculated to take the minds of prospective patients off their misery. One of these posters reads (and its verse and good advice):

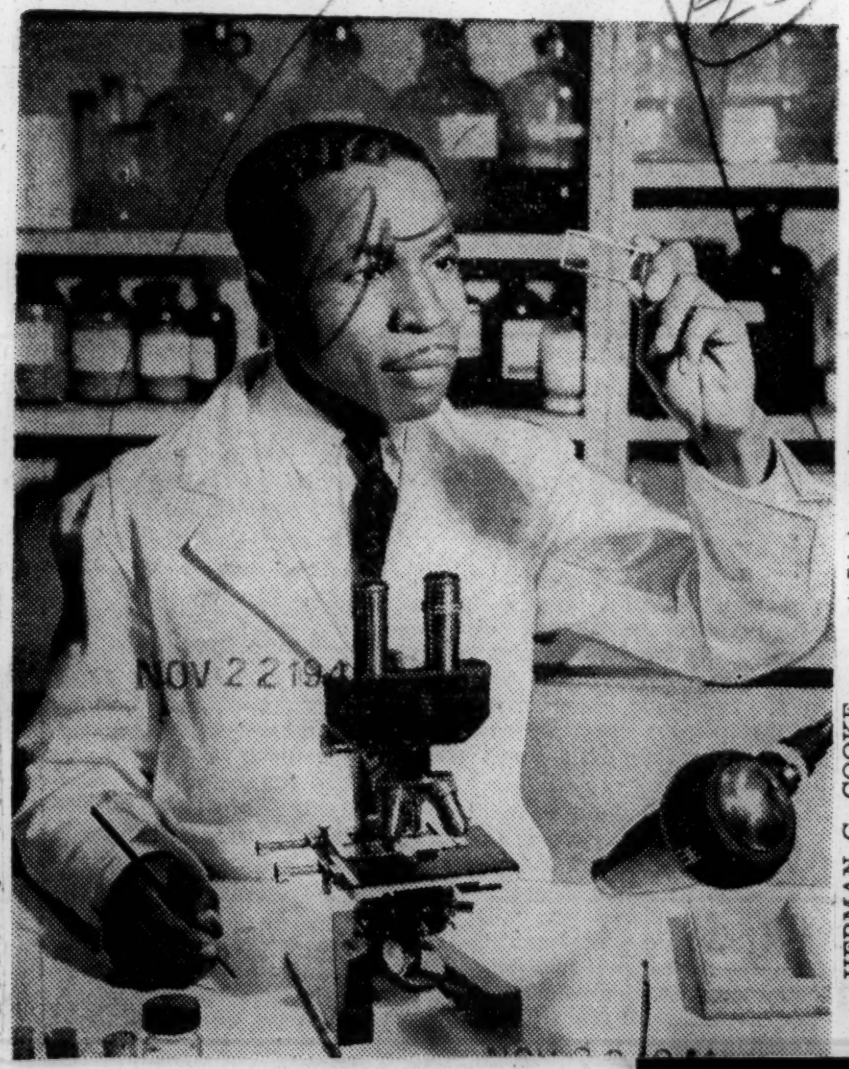
"My dentist says its his belief that healthful foods build healthful teeth; so mother buys on market day, the foods that help prevent decay."

The only part of the new plant that is really reminiscent of the 28th District Police Station is the patrol building or garage; but, after next spring even that will cease to exist as such, because plans for expansion of the health center call for the building of an auditorium over the "Black Mariah' driveway and shelter.

NOV 1944

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

## On Job at Hospital




HERMAN G. COOKE, who has been entomologist and histologist at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia since July. Now working on his Ph.D. degree, Cooke received his master's degree in zoology from the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1939, and last year taught biology at Virginia State College, and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, genetics, and biochemistry.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# 'Local Boy' Makes Good----Comes To Head N. Philly Health Clinic

By JOSEPH W. WOODS

These days you won't see husky, six-foot policemen going in and out of the 28th District Police Station at 20th and Berks streets, but blue-coated nurses, pert secretaries, just plain people (unescorted), and little children (grown-ups, too) with toothaches, and what have you.

In short, there is no 28th District Police Station, but a District Health Center, where examination and treatment for almost any ailment you can mention are given free of charge. The station house gave way last year to the citys policy of economy and personnel was spread out over other districts of the department.

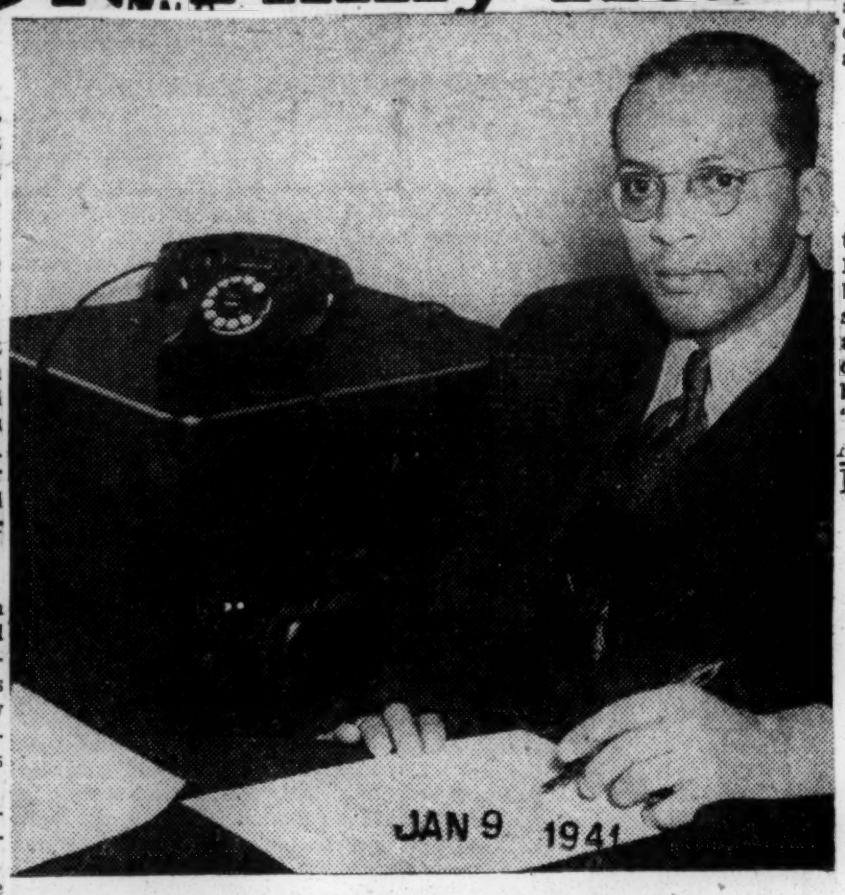
WHOLE PLACE REVAMPED

Since then, the building has been renovated—fresh paint (a buff and brown scheme), new furniture, partitions knocked out, more telephones and a switchboard installed, new flooring, brick work pointed, plumbing thats as efficient and modern as it is shiny.

Officially, all these things were revealed at the dedication of the center, 2.30 Tuesday afternoon, where at a short and pithy ceremony the State's and Philadelphia's highest medical and civic leaders gave it their blessings and wishes for more pleasant and profitable rehabilitation—health rehabilitation—for those who need it, and at little or no cost.

On the speakers' platform were: Dr. Hubley R. Owen, director, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia, presiding; Mayor Robert E. Lamberton; Lessing Rosenwald, associate general chairman, Rosenwald Fund; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, chairman, Health Department and president, Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee; and Dr. John P. Turner, district surgeon, Department of Public Safety, Philadelphia.

Administrator of the center is Dr. William B. Perry, who has been up and down the Atlantic Coast in school and in public health positions. Dr. Perry came to his present job from the United States Public Service and from North Carolina where he was assigned from 1938 to the fall of 1940.




Dr. William B. Perry . . . . in his office.

TRAINING EMINENT

Dr, Perrys medical training began back in 1924 when his father, a Methodist minister, sent him to the University of Pennsylvania after graduation from Central High School. In 1930, after he had finished that universitys medical school, he interned at Harlem Hospital for two years.

Then, after practicing in Atlantic City, after several positions in Government sponsored public health services, and after taking a masters degree in public health at Harvard University, he now sits at a mahogany desk, first room left as supervisor of an agency which has jurisdiction from Vine street to Lehigh avenue and from Broad street to the Schuylkill river.

In the remodelled building will be the offices and facilities of a dental clinic, chest clinic (sponsored by the Phipps Institute and Philadelphia Health Council), the State clinic for social diseases, Visiting Nurses Society (branch), American Red Cross, Child Guidance Society clinic, Crime Prevention Bureau, and clinics of child and maternal hygiene.

HAS STAFF OF 60

Regularly employed in the building gill be approximately 60 doctors, dentists, nurses, clerks, secretaries, and members of the maintenance force.

As yet, all the equipment has to be moved in and placed. Among that yet to come is a fluoroscope, which enables examining physicians to see just where to go in administering the cure for internal chest diseases. It will be placed in the chest clinic on the second floor.

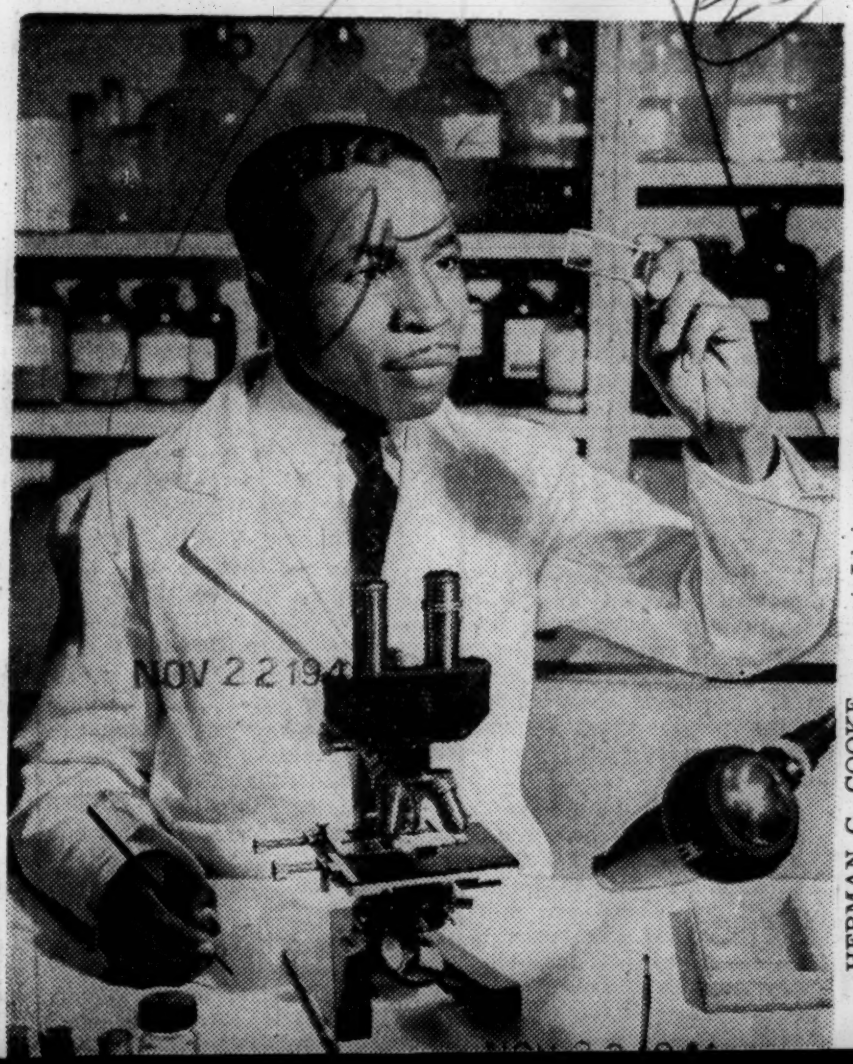
Almost directly beneath the chest clinic on the first floor is the dental clinic, which was formerly the cell block of the old police station. On the tiled walls, outside the offices where four dentists work, hang posters calculated to take the minds of prospective patients off their misery. One of these posters reads (and its verse and good advice):

"My dentist says its his belief that healthful foods build healthful teeth; so mother buys on market day, the foods that help prevent decay."

The only part of the new plant that is really reminiscent of the 28th District Police Station is the patrol building or garage; but, after next spring even that will cease to exist as such, because plans for expansion of the health center call for the building of an auditorium over the "Black Mariah' dark found shelter.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

## On Job at Hospital




HERMAN G. COOKE, at Livingstone College. who has been entomologist and histologist at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia since July. Now working on his Ph.D. degree, Cooke received his master's degree in zoology from the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1939, and last year taught biochemistry, genetics, and biology. A member of the American Entomological Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, he is preparing an article to be published in the Entomological News. He did his undergraduate work at Virginia State College, and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Community Fund Claims Institution Below Standard

## Says Hospital "Must Prove Its Use To Community" To Secure Balance Of 1941 Budget

SEP 13 1941

**Merger or nothing! This was the challenge thrown out to Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses, 50th street and Woodland avenue, August 26 by the Community Fund of Philadelphia when it cut off monies due the hospital for the September, October and November quarter.**

**In a letter to William S. Hagans, president of the Hospital, G. Ruhland Rebmann, Jr., president of the Fund, said that his organization did not feel that it had any justification to make further appropriations since the Board of Directors had not elected to merge with Douglass Hospital or submit "a satisfactory plan of reorganization."**

### *ONE PAYMENT MADE*

**Mercy Hospital annually receives $26,000 from the Fund, in quarterly payments of $6,500. One payment had been made for the current fiscal year.**

**The move was seen as the final act of the Community Fund to force a merger between the Mercy and Frederick Douglass Hospitals, a project it has actively sought to facilitate for the past two years. The resignation of four directors several weeks ago over the refusal of a majority of the members of the Mercy Board to approve the merger was cited as one of the factors which caused the Fund to take its stand.**

SEP 13 1941

**The letter to Mr. Hagans was presented to the Mercy Hospital Board Wednesday at a regular meeting of the group at which time it was either to accept or reject the terms laid down by the Community Fund.**

### *LEGAL QUESTION*

**A serious legal question has arisen as to whether the Community Fund has the right to withhold the money which was raised in a city-wide drive in which many Negroes took part and to which they contributed thinking that Mercy Hospital would be one of the beneficiaries.**

SEP 13 1941

**Sources close to the hospital pointed out that the staff and friends of Mercy had played an active part in the 1941 campaign, whereas had they been informed that the Community Fund was going to withdraw its support, they would have organized their own campaign to raise funds.**

### *ASSOCIATED 20 YEARS*

**The action of the charity group brings an end to the association which began 20 years ago when the Hospital joined with the Welfare Federation in its annual drives.**

Two points were raised in the letter to Mr. Hagans by which Mercy Hospital might continue to receive aid. They were:

1. **The Hospital must perform a needed service in the community.**
2. **The management of the Hospital must be such as to assure that the service rendered will justify the support of the Community Fund and through the Community Fund of the citizens of Philadelphia.**

### HOSPITAL SERVES COMMUNITY

Friends of the Hospital were quick to point out the fact that annually the institution serves several thousand patients. Last year its records show that 2082 in-patients, 12,341 out-patients and 4123 accident cases were treated at the Hospital.

It is one of the very few hospitals in industrial Southwest Philadelphia and daily serves the many factories and plants that surround it. About 80 per cent of its services are free.

The curtailment of the Community Fund aid will cause a considerable cut in the various services offered by the hospital, and result in the closing of many of the clinics now open to the public for small fees.

**Withhold Comment**

While authorities of the hospital did not care to comment until following the Board of Directors meeting, it was hinted that, despite the stand taken by the Community Fund, the hospital would strive to continue as best it could.

A sum of $38,500 is received from the State and the hospital operates on a budget of $108,000.

The suggestion of merge with Douglass Hospital, which has been flatly turned down by the Board of Directors, was only one of the managerial changes suggested.

The other one involved a shift in the directorial department in a direction which would have to conform to the ideas of the Community Fund.

**Fund Outlines Policy**

In the letter to Mr. Hagans, Mr. Rebmann suggested that "your Board of Directors should be reorganized and at least a majority should consist of new members who are citizens of outstanding and influence in the community, entirely impartial with regard to the recent controversies that have taken place within your Board and persons who will take an active interest in the affairs and policies of your institution."

SEP 13 1941

"These individuals, of course, would have to be ones whom I could recommend to our Board of Trustees as persons under whose guidance the Hospital will move forward along the lines suggested above for the merged institution as much as is possible without a merger."

**Hospital Widely Recognized**

The fact that the majority of the present members of the Mercy Board are representative and outstanding Negro citizens was pointed out by those questioned. Many of the members took an active part in the organization of the hospital and sacrificed their personal funds and means to insure the continuance of an institution which has become one of the most widely recognized of Negro hospitals.

In relation to the professional standing of the hospital, it was pointed out that it was recognized by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the State Board of Medical Licensure, State Board for Registration of Nurses, and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. It is the only Negro hospital in Pennsylvania approved for the training of internes and nurses. It is also rated Class A by the State Welfare Department, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and, until last month, by the Community Fund.

The fact that during the two years the fight for re-organization was going on the Community Fund made no threats to cease financial aid, was also stressed.

The late Dr. John J. Shaw, head of the State Welfare Department, is reported to have declared at one time that "three, not one, Negro hospitals are needed in the state."

**Serves Both Races**

The four directors who resigned following the refusal of the Mercy Board to approve the merger, were Henry Carter Patterson, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Francis Fisher Kane, and Herbert T. Miller.

Unofficial sources indicated that, despite the stand of the Community Fund, the directors of Mercy Hospital will seek to continue the institution as "The Community Hospital," which it has grown to be, with its $400,000 plant serving both white and colored citizens.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 8, 1941

## Negro Alumnae At Hospital Will Organize

Organization of a Negro Alumnae association was talked at the monthly meeting of Columbia Hospital Alumnae association at the monthly meeting Thursday night at the hospital nurses' home.

A committee made up of Miss Helen Stabler, association president; Miss Minier Padgett and Miss Mary Lou Corley was appointed to assist in organization of the Negro association.

Miss Winnie A. Coxe, new director of nurses at the hospital made a talk. Thirty members attended the meeting which was presided over by Miss Stabler.

The next meeting will be held Friday, April 4.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
April 8, 1941

## CONTAGIOUS WARD BIDS ARE OPENED

### $76,000 Addition to Roper Hospital to Get Under Way Before Long

The firm of Potter & Shackelford of Greenville, was low bidder for construction of a contagious ward for negroes at Roper hospital, it was announced by Dr. William H. Prioleau, chairman of Roper hospital's publicity committee, after a meeting of the hospital board yesterday afternoon.

The building will house twenty-five patients and will cost about $76,000. It will be built about sixty feet north of the Murray Memorial pavillion for white patients. Contracts have not been concluded yet but F. Oliver Bates, superintendent of the hospital, said construction would begin as soon as the contracts are set in order.

Funds for construction were given by the late Victor A. Morawetz of Fenwick hall.

Other low bidders were W. K. Prause, of Charleston, for the plumbing; the Southern Electric company, of Charleston, for the lighting and electrical fixtures, and the Poe Piping and Heating company, of Greenville, for the heating.

Valdosta, Ga., Daily Times
April 21, 1941

## NEGRO SCOUTING TO BE ORGANIZED

### Valdosta Negro Youth to Get Chance to Profit From Scout Training; Meeting Called for Tonight

### SPEAKER COMING HERE

Stabley Harris, of New York City, national director of Inter-Racial Scouting, of the Boy Scouts of America will speak at the St. Paul Methodist Church tonight at 8 o'clock, in the organization meeting for Negro Boy Scouts.

J. L. Lomax, head of the Negro school system here, who recently was elected district chairman for Negro Scouting in this district has invited all persons interested in development of Scouting among Negro boys to attend the meeting tonight.

The pastors of churches and superintendents and teachers of Sunday Schools will aid in the formation of the Scouting unit.

The entire Boy Scout program will be open to Negro youths, after the organization of the unit here.

Two pictures, with explanatory sound tracks, will be shown in the meeting tonight. These will interest boys and adults.

The two pictures will last about 45 minutes, and will show the entire program of Scouting.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 22, 1941

## Negro Scouts Have Roundup At Hickory

**More Than 200 Gather From Over Area; Provisional Committee Set Up To Cooperate With Council's Interracial Committee.**

More than 200 Negro Boy Scouts and leaders representing 15 different Boy Scout troops of the Piedmont council joined together in the first councilwide round-up program attempted by the Negro troops of the Piedmont area held Saturday, April 19, at the Ridgeview High School at Hickory. The meeting was opened with an inmpressive flag raising ceremony at 10 a. m. and the meeting closed Saturday afternoon following a parade in which the various troops participated.

The following Scout Troops were represented at the meeting both by Scouts and Scout leaders: Troops 17, 18, and 24 of Gastonia, Troop 4 of Bessemer City, Troops 10, and 11 of Belmont, Troop 10 of Cherryville, Troop 10 of Shelby, Troop 10 of Lawndale, Troop 10 of Rutherfordton, Troop 5 of Statesville, Troop 10 of Hickory, Troop 10 of Newton, Troops 6 and 8 of Lenoir.

Following the flag ceremony A. W. Booker, principal of Ridgeview High School, and E. T. Moore, Scoutmaster of Troop 10 of Hickory, serving as hosts to the meeting, welcomed the Scouts and leaders in this first councilwide get-together of Negro Scouts. An assembly was then held in the gymtorium of the school at which time each troop made a report of its plans and activities and an address was made by Scout Executive R. M. Schiele. Scouts brought picnic lunches and during the dinner hour a meeting of the Negro leaders was held for the purpose of perfecting a Negro provisional committee to operate and aid in the development of Scouting for Negro boys under the guidance of the inter-racial committee of the council which is headed by J. W. Atkins of Gastonia. Plans for the securing of financial support on the part of Negro citizens of the eleven counties for the development of a permanent camp for Negro troops were made and it is expected that Negro citizens will rally to the support of this program.

During the afternoon demonstrations in first aid and Scout games and events were put on under the direction of James Adams, Scoutmaster of Troop 17 of Gastonia, the veteran Negro leader of the council. A parade followed and the program was closed with a formal ceremony.

Columbia, S. C. State
April 23, 1941

## State Hospital Negro Patients Offer Program

The annual program of spirituals by Negro patients of South Carolina State hospital, State Park, was given last night at the hospital.

The Rev. J. Obert Kempson, hospital chaplain, directed the program and a number of the physicians at the institute on post-graduate psychiatric education attended.

The program included selections by a double quartet and by the entire chorus. The chorus marched out singing and rode away still singing.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
April 20, 1941

## Negro Scouts Conclude 3-Day Camping Program

**Negro Boy Scout leaders from throughout the state will close a three-day scouting camporal at the Florida A and M College here today.**

**The camporal held for negro Boy Scout patrols throughout the state who had proved efficiency in camping methods opened Friday morning with a camping program of instruction and talks as the principal features.**

**Participating scouts paid a fee of $1.50 for materials and meals and provided their own camping equipment.**

**The camporal and training school advisers included Stanley A Harris, national director of interracial scouting, A J Taylor, assistant director of interracial scouting, and Herbert Stuckey, deputy regional executive.**

Columbia, S. C. State
May 21, 1941

## Hospital Plan May Result in Big Expansion

Dr. LeGrand Guerry, chairman of the building committee of Columbia hospital, said last night that the present building program might lead to construction of a separate building for hospitalization of Negroes, making it possible for the Negro unit on Hampton street to be given over to white patients.

Doctor Guerry said money had not been made available beyond the present program, which will end with demolition of the two old units to the main building and construction of two new and modern units.

However, he said, funds might be made available later for the building for Negroes, which he said would be located on the southeast corner of the property. The present Negro unit of the hospital would be rehabilitated and re-equipped for use by white patients.

"Then," he said, "there would be a big, separate hospital facing Hampton street for whites and another separate building on Harden street for Negroes."

Doctor Guerry pointed out that a block of land bought from the Southern railroad for about $15,000 had proved essential to the hospital plant expansion. "In fact, we could not have done without it," he said, explaining that expansion was blocked to the north by Hampton street and to the east by Harden. On the property a Negro nurses home was begun and is now practically completed and work has begun on a modern heating plant and laundry.

A new wing to the white nurses' home is being completed and the old units of the main building will be demolished and replaced by new units in the near future. The entire program will cost approximately $640,000.

This program on completion will bring about an increase in beds for patients and nurses, remedying an overcrowded condition, and will make for better service, Doctor Guerry said. Construction of a new Negro hospital building, if it is realized, will be a step looking to the future growth of Columbia and Richland county.

Charleston News & Courier
September 29, 1941

# Newest Unit of Roper Hospital, $78,000 Building Financed by Morawetz Estate, Soon to Be Finished

A new $78,000 contagious ward for negroes, the latest link in Roper hospital's building program, is expected to be completed the latter part of October.

The two-story building, built of brick and reinforced concrete, was financed largely by the estate of the late Victor A. Morawetz, of New York. Of the total cost, $75,000 came from the estate, and the balance of $3,000 from Roper hospital's funds.

The building will accommodate twenty-seven patients. Equipped with an emergency operating room, an admitting and examination room and several work and supply rooms, other floor space of the building is divided into fourteen patient rooms. Two beds, separated by a partition of glass and metal, are in most of the rooms.

Built on much the same lines as adjacent Murray Memorial infirmary, a unit for white people with contagious diseases, the new building is on the west side of Roper hospital.

F. Oliver Bates, superintendent, said the new unit "fulfills a long recognized need for a ward for negroes with contagious diseases". He pointed out that the recent epidemic of poliomyelitis emphasized this need. Space had to be rented in the neighborhood at that time.

The Murray Memorial unit, completed ten years ago, was built exclusively for white patients. The new unit, occupying approximately the same floor area, is exclusively for negroes.

Construction on the new building began six months ago, under contract with the firm of Potter & Shackleford, of Greenville. Plumbing fixtures were installed by W. K. Prause company, of Charleston, and electrical fixtures were installed by the Southern Electrical company.

The architect for the building is Samuel Hannaford & Sons, of Cincinnati, a firm which specializes in hospital architecture. It is represented locally by Simons & Lapham. The building has been called a fine example of "functional architecture"—that is, it is designed with a view to eliminating waste in unnecessary ornamentation or other non-functional expenditure. There is an incinerator, a decontamination room for patients and a disifecting room for clothing. The entire building has been planned with a view to preventing contagion from spreading outside the building.

Plans for an opening ceremony followed by a public inspection of the new building will be discussed today at a meeting of the board of trustees of the hospital. S. A. C.

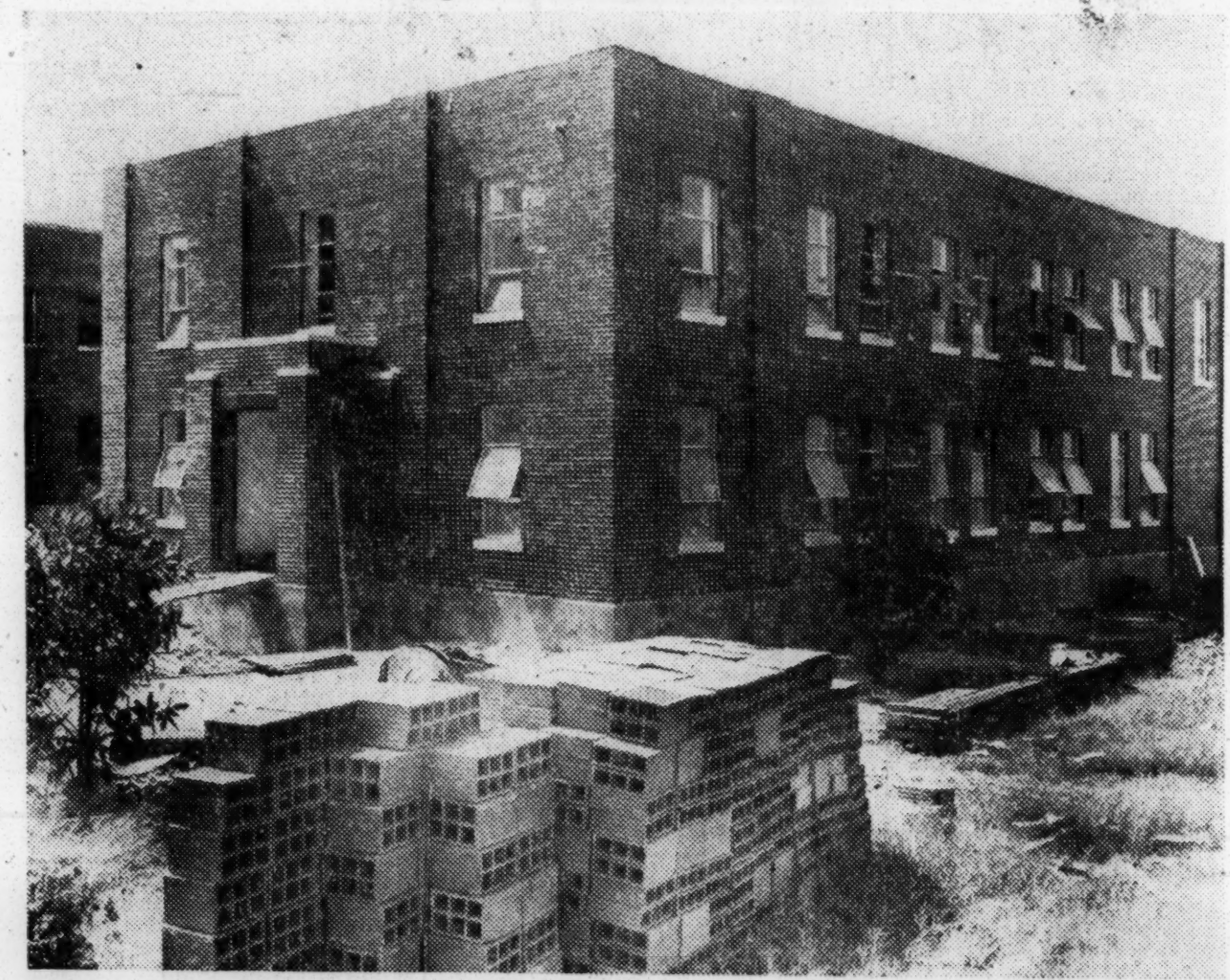
Newberry, S. C. Observer
October 24, 1941

# *Colored Hospital Offers Thanks To Food Donors*

The management of the colored hospital of Newberry wishes to acknowledge a much appreciated liberal assortment of ninety cans of fruit and tomato juice, soups, evaporated milk, corn, peas, pickles, big hominy and other articles of food showered upon us by the white people of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches of this city at a time when the Negro hospital was almost over capacitated with socially part pay and pay patients, five to one.

# *Do You Know Your Charleston?*

## *Negro Contagious Ward*



THIS NEW CONTAGIOUS WARD for negroes will be finished in a few weeks, the newest unit of Roper hospital. Matching the white contagious ward nearby, the building is an example of "functional architecture," stripped of ornamentation and built to give the greatest efficiency for the money spent. (Staff Photo by Peck.)

25-1941

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 11, 1941

## THE HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

The report of the Women's Hospital Auxiliary for 1940, made public on Saturday by Mrs. Richard L. Kimball, Auxiliary Chairman, discloses multiple activities upon which it would be hard to place a monetary value. Organized in 1934 primarily to do volunteer work in the city's hospitals, the Auxiliary members soon became interested in adding to hospital equipment which they realized was inadequate. As contributors of not only their services, but also of their funds, the women have been farsighted and generous.

In the past six years, the women of the Auxiliary have contributed to the Baroness Erlanger and the T. C. Thompson Children's Hospitals equipment valued at $15,840.76. In 1940 alone, the two institutions received from the women an air-conditioned nursery for newborn babies, and a quantity of equipment including dictaphones, clothes bags for charity patients, materials and furniture for work rooms. Contributing to meet actual need, the Auxiliary has augmented the hospitals' equipment wisely.

In their personal work, the women of the Auxiliary have been notably active. Daily they serve in the wards and make surgical dressings. They fashioned in 1940 with their hands and their sewing machines 205,124 different items of dressing. At Christmas, they placed Christmas trees in the rooms of charity patients, provided gifts, and decorated food trays. They entertained student nurses at teas, and distributed among patients more than 1,000 glasses of jellies made for them by various groups of church women. Distinguished among the women are those who, in addition to their other hospital work, have joined the Red Cross Gray Ladies Corps, and the Negro women who as members of the "Orchid Ladies" assist in the wards for Negroes on visiting days.

Merely to mention the many activities in which these women engage is to realize that their devotion and energy makes a sum of loving service which is indispensable to the successful treatment of countless hospital patients. Nobly, they do a noble work.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
May 5, 1941

## Dr. Willis C. Campbell

Dr. Willis Campbell is dead. The news of his passing brings sorrow into the hearts of the exalted and the meek, the wealthy and the poor and, most of all, to those whom fate willed to suffer physical handicaps.

Endowed with some of the most skillful hands ever to apply themselves in bone surgery, Dr. Campbell found fame early. Yet he continued his modest way, accepting the increased burdens of renown but never forgetting his tasks here at home.

Through his energies for the most part Memphis became the site for two hospitals devoted to rehabilitating tortured, twisted bodies. He was busy with a project to establish a hospital for negro cripples when his illness overtook him. Despite the tremendous demands from his work, he found time to participate in civic affairs. He exemplified the remark that it is the busiest man who finds time to do things, usually for others.

Splendid father, leader and modest almost to the point of shyness, he will be greatly missed. The world will be a better place because he lived.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 10, 1941

A letter written to Mayor Bass by Dr. P. A. Stephens, a prominent Negro physician, released by the Mayor and printed in The Times of Friday, is an eloquent and a moving appeal for simple justice which ought to make every public and private agency in Chattanooga determine to right a wrong.

In two paragraphs, Dr. Stephens states his case:

> According to press reports at intervals during the past three or four weeks, there has been much discussion about a request by the Chairman of the Board for an outlay of more money by the city and county for the maintenance of Erlanger Hospital. And I dare say that a way will be found to obtain this money. It must be raised out of the pockets of the taxpayers. But I am wondering why it is never possible for a small amount of money to be raised for the operating expenses for the wing of the hospital promised for Negro physicians.
>
> For more than twenty years Negro physicians have sought to follow their patients into Erlanger Hospital, and to this day we are still denied this privilege which is inherently ours. We have sought as individuals and as committees. We have been sent from Mayor to County Judge, from County Judge to County Court, from County Court to Hospital Board, and each time one is surprised that the other has not admitted us. During all these years, at every bond issue for some improvement at the hospital, we were promised entrance, but when the time came, the money just "ran out" when it came to make ready for the Negro physicians.

It seems that again the money has just "run out." Mayor Bass thinks Negro physicians should be provided for at Erlanger; he recalls that it was specifically provided under the recently completed building program that the Negroes would have facilities in the enlarged institution. But he has been informed that the hospital funds are not sufficient. This community is under a moral obligation to provide those facilities. Dr. Stephens suggests that "in the days of democracy, when totalitarian dictatorships are punishing and penalizing their minority groups, let Chattanooga give an example of its democracy by removing the race barriers at Erlanger Hospital." An example even more important is clearly called for. There is a pledge to be fulfilled.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
September 26, 1941

# New Hospital Is Dedicated By Cooper

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25 (AP)—A new hospital at the State Home for Feeble-Minded was dedicated yesterday by Governor Cooper, who named the building A. H. Roberts Hospital in honor of Tennessee's governor from 1919-21.

"I think it is fitting and proper that this building should be named after Governor Roberts, who is considered the father of this institution," Cooper declared.

"We're proud of this building because it's the first to be completed of a $1,200,000 building program going on here," he added.

The building was constructed at a cost of approximately $50,000, the chief executive said, and will have bed facilities for 50 patients.

At the same time, Cooper disclosed plans for erecting a Negro feeble-minded home, asserting, "we hope to make facilities available soon to care for our Negro feeble-minded population."

The $1,200,000 building program among Nashville state-owned institutions includes improvement and building projects at Tennessee Industrial School, Central State Hospital and the Training and Agricultural School for Boys.

"It is the largest institutional building program ever undertaken by the state," the governor said.

25-1941

Knoxville Tenn Journal
March 18 1941

# Start TSD Expansions

## Building Permits Total $163,600 For 2 Projects

Building permits totaling $163,600 were issued yesterday for construction of a primary unit and for enlargement of the Negro unit of the Tennessee School for the Deaf.

Mrs. H. T. Poore, superintendent, said both buildings will be completed and ready for occupancy before beginning of the fall term.

The primary unit, costing $126,000, represents a forward step in welfare work, being designed by the architects, Barber & McMurry, after study of other similar plants over the nation with the view of "getting away from an institutional atmosphere."

It will be only one story. It is to contain dormitory facilities for 80 children—40 girls and 40 boys. The dormitories are on opposite sides of the building, each being divided into two divisions. Each division has a living room and a room for the matron in charge. Five children sleep in each room.

Dining rooms, kitchens and play rooms are located in a basement beneath the dormitories. Washrooms also are separate for each division, but are equally convenient to the dormitories and the classrooms.

Eight classrooms, a rhythm room, the library and an auditorium seating 200 persons, are located in the center of the building. Any part of the building is accessible without going outside.

**FOR YOUNG CHILDREN**

Mrs. Poore said children between the ages of six and 10 will occupy the new unit.

At present there are 280 children enrolled in the school, their ages ranging from six to 21. The new building will increase enrollment by 80, Mrs. Poore said.

The primary unit is being constructed on the 125-acre tract now owned by the school on Island Home Boulevard. Work started three weeks ago. Side walls are up and floors will soon be poured.

The Negro unit, on Dandridge Pike, is being completely remodeled and enlarged. It will cost $37,600. The old residence is to be used as a dormitory for girls and boys, the auditorium classrooms and workshops to be completely new.

Mrs. Poore said 35 pupils normally are enrolled in the Negro unit, but this will be increased to 50. During the construction period it has been necessary to shut down the institution.

The present term at the white unit will close in the latter part of May, according to Mrs. Poore.

A. H. Whisman Co. is constructing both buildings.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 23, 1941

# CITY FUNDS ASKED FOR PINE BREEZE

## Commission Defers Action on the Request to Help Meet Deficit

The city commission was asked yesterday to appropriate $3,000 to make up a deficit at the Pine Breeze sanatorium, but deferred action on the request until next week, since no representative of the institution was present to place its case before the commission.

F. K. Rosamond, city auditor, who acts as secretary at the commission meetings, said that Mayor E. D. Bass left a memorandum before his departure for Washingon last week, asking that the matter be brought to the attention of the commission.

Mr. Rosamond said he had been informed only that $3,000 was needed from the city, and that a like amount would be requested from the county council. The memorandum noted that the institution is now incurring a $1,000 deficit each month.

**Expansion in Negro Ward**

Called last night at Pine Breeze Dr. Marguerite White, head of the institution, explained that the deficit is a result of the opening of twenty beds in the Negro ward at the first of this year. A party at the home of Mrs. George Scholze, Sr., netted $2,800 for Pine Breeze, while an anonymous donor contributed $1,000. However, this total of $3,800 has been exhausted during the first four months of this year.

The sum of $3,000 from the city and $3,000 from the county is being requested, she said, to cover also a deficit of over $4,000, which was incurred during the calendar year 1940. Dr. White pointed out that the appropriations from the city and county governments would be for the months of May and June, since the county's fiscal year ends June 30. The city's fiscal year now begins Oct. 1, but is expected to be moved up to July 1 to coincide with that of the county.

A total of 279 patients are now being treated at Pine Breeze, Dr. White said, and there is a daily average of 255 patients.

The commission approved at its meeting yesterday the renominations of Roy McKenzie and J. C. Twinam to the Chattanooga Electric Power boards. Both Mr. McKenzie's and Mr. Twinam's terms are expiring now, but they were renominated by the board, subject to the approval of the city commission.

**Cash Request Rejected**

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cash, 1308 Dodson avenue, appeared before the commission to ask permission to erect a three-room frame residence at the rear of their home. The couple was refused a building permit earlier because the proposed residence would not face on a thoroughfare.

City Attorney Jo Anderson said that it would be impossible to permit the family to build the house because this would necessitate the changing of the building code and the zoning ordinance.

The commission passed on second and final readings an ordinance which would permit the rezoning of the east side of Tennessee and Alabama avenues, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets, to permit multiple dwellings.

Another ordinance, passed on final reading yesterday, would permit the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company to lay underground conduits beneath Dodds avenue, from Eighteenth to Thirty-seventh streets, and beneath the railroad tracks under the McCallie avenue viaduct.

**Beer Permits Granted**

Beer permits were granted yesterday to John Person, 326 East Ninth streets; James M. Hicks, 300 East Main street, and Abe Shugarman grocery, 960 East Third street. The later permit was only for the delivery of beer.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

# Negro Doctor Heads Clinic At Houston Hospital; Newest And Largest In City

APR 5 - 1941

## Dr. H. E. Lee Has Hard and Precarious Climb To Position of Importance He Now Holds

APR 5 -1941

## Record Of Hospital Is Better

By JOHN THOMPSON

HOUSTON.—(ANP)—Climbing from a precarious position as an unwelcome observing physician in 1929 to head of a clinic in 1941 in the largest city supported hospital here is the astounding record of Dr. H. E. Lee. He is head clinician at Jefferson Davis hospital, newest and largest in the city.

Jefferson Davis hospital has more than 500 beds, 100 of which are given to Negro patients. It was largely through the efforts of Dr. Lee that there are now employed some 19 colored nurses who are on par with the white nurses of the hospital.

APR 5 - 1941

Dr. Lee, who is president-elect of the National Medical Association, opened the clinic which he heads in 1933. He was elected member of the out-patient clinic staff in 1934. A tuberculosis clinic to which Negroes were admitted was opened in 1938. Any doctor in the city can work at the clinic and all have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Now staff physician at the Houston Negro hospital, he helped in reorganizing the staff following the resignation of the late Mrs. M. H. Bright, who headed the hospital for more than 12 years. The record of the hospital since Dr. Lee has taken over is said to be far better than in the days of old.

APR 5 - 1941

Dr. Lee likes to recall the days of his first visits to the Negro ward in the city hospital. Located in a dark, damp basement, it was not conducive to healing of the sick. Through his powers of persuasion the city made many improvements in the old hospital. The Negro wards in the new hospital are up to date and the same construction as those of the whites. Due to state laws there is forced segregation but it is done subtly and is hardly noticeable. In the waiting room the races are separted by a glass half-partition.

He has been instrumental in having nursing classes opened to high school graduates who enter Jefferson Davis for instruction. These girls are given the same courses as the white nurses, who never have any friction with them. They were given space in the annual class book. The first colored graduating calss, whose pictures appeared in the booklet are now nursing at the hospital. All get the same rate of pay. How Dr. Lee got into the hospital is a story in itself. He had a white friend who was a surgeon. This white doctor invited him to attend an operation as an observer one day. There was considerable stir at first among the white doctors but when the doctor began asking the opinion of Dr. Lee on various matters during the operation, respect for him was increased. Weekly visits soon had the white physicians familiar with Dr. Lee. From this it was but a step to being allowed to visit patients in the hospital.

APR 5 - 1941

Now Dr. Lee is a regular, is konwn to all the staff and is given as much honor and respect as any doctor there. His skill at surgery is unquestioned.

Dr. Lee is a native Texan having been born in Madison county. He is a graduate of Tillotson college Meharry and has done post graduate work at other institutions. He started as a physician in Victoria, Tex., went from there to Beaumont. He has been in Houston for the past 30 years, is married to the former Miss Rosalie Freemore of Victoria and has one son, H. E. Jr.

25 - 1941
Texas

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
September 8, 1941

# Voice of the People

## Views of Two Hospitals

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Anyone who has visited the colored ward of the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital in Clifton Forge, and the colored ward of the University Hospital in Charlottesville has had a chance to make a very interesting comparison.

I have particular reference to the equipment and condition of the wards. The ward for colored people in the C. & O. Hospital is located on the main floor of the building, and has a solarium for the convenience of convalescent patients. Each room is equipped with tile floor, properly shaded lights, with its shade missing, glares down into the faces of patients. The paint is peeled from the walls and columns, in places, giving a very unsightly appearance. The whole arrangement is in keeping with a basement setup.

The contrast between these two hospitals becomes even more interesting when we consider that the former was built and is maintained by a corporation, a railroad company; and the latter is largely the property of the State. The C. & O. exacts a hospital fee from each of its employees for the maintenance of hospitalization, The State of Virginia exacts taxes from each of its citizens, a part of which is applied toward the operation of State hospitals. In the case of the hospitals in Clifton Forge and Charlottesville, one wonders why there should be such a difference between the treatment given Negroes by a railroad company and by the State. Is it because there is a liberality white citizens would extend to colored people when they have the opportunity to do so, without the interference of the State? Or is it because the railroad hospital is the result of Northern money operating on Southern soil? Or shall we say that the principles of justice, fairness and brotherhood in democracy and Christianity find a fuller expression in the bonds of labor and common tasks, than in legislation and politics? Perhaps someone skilled in reconciling inconsistencies may volunteer to explain the matter to us.

F. H. AUSTIN.

*Letters for the Voice of the People should be held to 200 words. The editor reserves the right to trim communications, preserving the essential thought. Unless accompanied by adequate postage, unused letters will not be returned.*

lights, light signals to summon the nurse or orderly when necessary are attached to each bed head. The finishing of walls and furniture is in excellent trim and adds a touch of decency to the cleanliness of the place. For the further convenience of colored patients there are lavatory, bathroom and drinking fountain in the hall that separates the two sections of the ward. Except to the eye of the most critical observer, there appears to be no essential difference between the appearance and equipment of the colored ward and that of the white.

The colored ward at the University Hospital presents a far different picture. Located in the basement of the hospital building, the section gives one the impression that it was intended for untouchables and outcasts. Except for the asbestos used to render them safe, great steam pipes run exposed overhead. Tile forms the hallway flooring, but leaves off abruptly at the threshold of the door leading into the colored ward. One room or section is furnished with beds that extend alongside the walls and into the center of the floor. Patients occupying central beds must use whatever means they can for calling nurses. Two electric lights extend from the ceiling to the center of this section; one of these

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# New Veterans' Facility to Be Erected in Va.

DEC 27 1941

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — A new veterans' facility for colored soldiers wil be opened at Kecoughtan, Va., around February 2, Frank T. Hines, administrator of the veterans' administration, Washington, informed Dr. M. O. Bousfield of the National Medical Association, on Friday.

The new hospital will be a general institution of 140 beds with a staff of five physicians and seventeen nurses. This staff will be transferred from Tuskegee, which at present has the only facility exclusively for colored veterans. Physicians and nurses on the Civil Service list will be sent to Tuskegee.

### Fruit of 8-Year Fight

Dr. Bousfield asserted that during the eight years of NMA agitation for additional facilities, colored wings accommodating twenty-five to fifty veterans, had been added to white facilities. The NMA then started campaigning for colored staffs in these wings while at the same time continuing the fight for another general hospital.

Erection of a facility had been sought at Hampton Institute but until recently school authorities had not favored this proposal. It is hoped that now, with the backing of Hampton officials, a hospital will eventually be opened there.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# VA. INSTITUTION REPLY TO PLEA FOR FACILITIES

## Disabled Soldiers To Get Separate Accommodation Separate Facilities At Kecoughtam, Va.

DEC 27 1941

A new veterans' facility for Negro soldiers will be opened at Kecoughtam, Va., around February 2, according to a communication from Frank T. Hines, administrator of the Veterans administration, Washington, received Friday by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, who as former chairman of the medical education and hospitalization committee of the National Medical association has campaigned since 1933 for additional facilities.

The new hospital will be a general institution of 140 beds with a staff of five physicians and 17 nurses. This staff will be transferred from Tuskegee, which at present has the only facility exclusively for Race veterans.

DEC 27 1941

The new hospital will therefore have a trained staff in operation. Replacing those withdrawn from Alabama will be physicians and nurses on the civil service list who will be sent to Tuskegee.

Dr. Bousfield asserted that during the eight years of N.M.A., agitation for additional facilities, Negro wings accommodating 25 to 50 veterans had been added to white facilities. The N.M.A. then started campaigning for Negro staffs in these wings while at the same time continuing the fight for another general hospital.

Erection of a facility had been sought at Hampton Institute but until recently school authorities had not favored this proposal. It is hoped that now, with the backing of Hampton officials, a hospital will eventually be opened there.

For the past several years training of physicians and nurses for operation of a veterans' facility has been under way at Homer G. Phillips hospital in conjunction with the Washington university medical school. Both institutions are in St. Louis.

Dr. Bousfield is also Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, a member of the Chicago Board of Education and of the subcommittee on Negro health of the procurement and assignment service of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, a federal agency.

# ANNOUNCE NEW VETERANS FACILITY FOR NEGROES; RESULT OF LONG FIGHT

Black Dispatch

## Hampton Institute Bid For Location of New Hospital

DEC 27 1941 Oklahoma City, Okla.

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25-1941 VIRGINIA

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 30, 1941

## Crowded Colored Ward At King's Daughters' Hospital

(Staff Photo)

Above is shown the crowded condition existing in the colored ward of King's Daughters' Hospital in whose behalf a financial campaign to raise $10,000 is currently being conducted to maintain charity activities during the next twelve months.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

## Community Hospital In National Defense

FOR the care of Negro patients there are exactly 144 beds in all of the hospitals in Norfolk. Conservatively estimating the present colored population of the city at 52,000, that provides one bed to each 348 persons. Under normal conditions and according to statistical calculations that amounts to a shortage of 180 hospital beds for members of the race within the confines of the city. Add to this the dependence of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties and the cities of Portsmouth, Suffolk, South Norfolk and Franklin upon Norfolk hospital facilities and the bed shortage under normal conditions will amount to approximately 250.

Confronted with this problem Norfolk Community Hospital is asking the government to make provisions for 66 additional beds under the Lanham Act appropriation. This will give the hospital 120 beds and to that extent increase its ability to carry its share of the sick load during the defense emergency, and after.

AUG 2 1941

AUG 2 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# Peninsula To Get $348,000 Hospital

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Allocation of $348,300 for construction of a 124-bed general hospital for Negro patients here including alteration of the present Whitaker Memorial Hospital, was announced in Washington Monday by the Federal Works Agency.

AUG 2 1941

The hospital fund was one of 26 undertakings in 12 states under the defense public works program estimated to cost a total of $5,765,431 which was approved by President Roosevelt. The program is designed to furnish public facilities or services necessary to the health, safety or welfare of persons engaged in defense activities.

**Because general plans have already been drawn for all of the projects before application was made, a minimum of delay is expected in getting them started, it was stated. President Roosevelt's approval of the projects, will clear the way for prompt letting of contracts and an early start on construction, according to John M. Carmody, FWA administrator.**

Approval of four projects for Virginia, including the allocation of $2,240,000 to the City of Norfolk for waterworks improvements, $124,000 to Virginia Beach for construction of a recreation building and athletic field for service men, and an additional $398,000, for a recreation center for service men and defense workers in Newport News, was the first break in applications totaling more than $20,000,000 from Hampton Roads communities, made under the terms of the Lanham Act.

In announcing the Newport News hospital project, the FWA said "the only existing hospital in the area for Negroes has a 50-bed capacity and was erected and occupied in 1916. Existing facilities for treatment and hospitalization of Negroes are inadequate to assure reasonably good care.

**INCREASE IN POPULATION**

"This project is designed to serve the entire surrounding area in which the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is located. The present population of Newport News is 61,415 and it is expected this will increase to 75,000 by January 1, 1942."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 16, 1941

## Hospital Progress

The completion and opening of the new unit of the Leigh Memorial Hospital, virtually doubling that institution's capacity, is all the more a welcome event because it occurs at a time when the community has outgrown its hospital resources. That shortage had not yet developed—although it was beginning to appear on the horizon—when the new unit was in the planning stage.

It is greatly to the credit of the Leigh Memorial's management—especially to the initiative and resourcefulness of its manager, James A. Butler—that private capital was obtained for this expansion at a time when private investors did not hold this type of investment in high esteem. The project could not have been matured without vision, determination and good salesmanship. All who had a hand in it took a chance on the future. The events that followed have brilliantly vindicated their courage.

What followed was an unprecedented defense-stimulated expansion of the population with a resultant hospital-bed deficiency that insures a demand not only for the Leigh Memorial's enlarged facilities, but also for more hospital facilities not yet available. The city has made marked progress in this respect in the last two or three years. During this period, besides the Leigh Memorial's new addition, the city's hospital resources were enlarged by the building of the new Norfolk Community Hospital (Colored) with its 54 beds, and by the maternity annex and other enlargements at the Norfolk General Hospital which added approximately 50 more beds to that institution's facilities. Counting all additions, the city is today at least 150 hospital beds better off than it was three years ago.

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But this improvement falls far short of meeting Norfolk's present-day needs. Twice 150 additional hospital beds, and auxiliary facilities, are needed to provide it with a fair margin of safety. Even that leaves out of account the indefinitely enlarged hospital needs of the nearby counties and towns that depend on Norfolk for the care of serious hospital cases. And this is to speak only of normal needs, and to leave out of account the extraordinary demands that would be produced by any serious epidemic.

It is this situation that has moved the city, with the approval of the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council, to apply for an allocation of $1,250,000 of Lanham Act funds for the construction here of new hospital facilities to meet defense-created requirements. Especially urgent is the need for doubling the capacity of the Norfolk Community Hospital which serves the colored population. It has applied for a Lanham Act allocation for an annex that will add 66 beds to the present 54, and for badly needed additional equipment—a building for nurses, internes and resident staff, a laundry building and equipment, and a high-pressure boiler to serve the enlarged plant. Even with these enlargements, the hospital resources for the 50,000 Negroes of the Norfolk Community, will fall short of the existing hospital facilities available for the white population. There will still remain a considerable over-all hospital deficit to be met to provide the defense congested Norfolk area with a standard margin of safety. The deficit arises directly from Norfolk's defense-stimulated expansion, and the city is compelled to look to the Federal government to assume this part of the load.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 29, 1941

# Negro Hospital FundApproved By Roosevelt

### Cost of Addition to Norfolk Institution Placed at $333,364

President Roosevelt has approved a Federal Works Agency allocation for an addition to the Norfolk Community Hospital (Negro), it was announced in Washington yesterday, but the amount of Federal funds for the project was not shown in the announcement, which said the total estimated cost was $333,364.

The same announcement said the President had approved an allocation to Newport News for improvements to its water supply system to cost a total of $1,148,000, but, again, the amount of Federal money to be allocated to this project was not included in the information released.

These two projects were among 27 for 14 States which the President has approved, according to the announcement, and the total estimated cost for them all was put at $7,181,356.

All these projects were approved for Federal aid under the Lanham Act, which provided $150,000,000 for aid to necessary public facilities in national defense areas.

**Other Funds Requested**

When Norfolk put in its applications for funds under this act, $322,951 was asked for an addition to the Norfolk Community Hospital. The city also asked $1,480,000 for a new hospital and equipment for white persons.

Yesterday's announcement said approval had been given for an allocation toward an addition to a hospital here to cost a total of $333,364.

Newport News had requested a 40 per cent contribution toward its water supply needs, estimated to cost $1,140,000. The announcement yesterday said the estimated total cost of the project for that city was $1,148,000, but it did not say how much of this amount would be supplied by the Federal Government.

When the FWA recently announced the President had approved a water supply improvement program for Norfolk, it simply was stated that the total estimated cost of the project was $2,240,500. The city had asked for half the cost of the project, estimated by the city at that time to cost $2,181,240.

In this case, the FWA raised the estimate of total cost and allocated $672,150 toward that amount.

Col. Charles B. Borland, city manager, and Rep. Winder R. Harris, of the Second District, went to Washington a week ago today, and conferred with the FWA authorities on this allocation of $672,150 toward the city's water works program and insisted that the FWA increase its allocation to half the total cost, as originally asked by the city.

Last Tuesday, the City Council advised the FWA it felt the allocation was insufficient because the need for additions to the city's water supply system had been brought about solely because of national defense activities in the city and nearby areas. The city thus has taken the position of insisting that the FWA put up half the cost of the project, instead of the third offered, but, at the same time, the city has asked that the $672,150 allocation be left intact for the city's use if no addition is allowed to this fund.

Norfolk also has pending before the FWA application for funds for schools, roads, recreation and other defense needs amounting to more than $6,000,000, including that asked for water supply and hospital facilities.

It was assumed here last night, with no information to the contrary, that the FWA had allocated one-third of the estimated total cost of $333,364 for the addition to the Negro hospital.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
September 4, 1941

## The Burden on the City

When the city of Norfolk applied to the Federal Works Agency for assistance in extensions to the water supply system necessitated by defense activities dependent on this water, it requested a contribution (under the Lanham Act) of one-half of the estimated cost of $2,161,240.

Included in the list of applications was an enlargement of the Community Hospital for Negroes estimated to cost $332,951. It would add 66 beds to the present 54 and also a nurse's home, laundry, heating plant and other improvements. The city asked the Federal Works Agency to assume all the cost of an expansion necessitated by defense activities. The answer was an offer of about 50 per cent.

Why the answer in one instance was about 30 per cent and in the other was about 50 per cent does not readily appear. One can only guess as to whether the city's request for 50 per cent of the cost of the water system had any relation to the offer of 30 per cent, and as to whether the request for 100 per cent of the cost of the hospital expansion had any relation to the offer of 50 per cent.

It should go without saying that a Federal contribution of some 30 per cent of the cost of enlarging the water system and another of some 50 per cent of the cost of enlarging the Community Hospital are welcome. If this is the best that the Federal Works Agency can do with the funds at its disposal, which are not unlimited, the city will express its appreciation.

But two points are to be noted. The first is that these expenditures are the direct result of Federal activities over which Norfolk has no control. Naturally there are material gains from increased population and increased business of many kinds in and near the city. Many people in Norfolk have benefited thereby. But it is still true that these municipal expenditures would not have been required in other circumstances. They are necessitated by outside factors. They have to be met, largely, by inside payments. The Federal government has recognized the unfairness of this expenditure and is assisting the city. But as to whether it is assisting in sufficient degree is another matter.

This leads to the second point. Norfolk's pending applications with the Federal Works Agency include not only the improvements in the water system and in the Negro hospital already noted, but also enlargement of the school facilities and of white hospital facilities, recreation buildings, school operation and roads. The total estimated cost is $6,711,812.40. The city has asked the Federal Works Agency to provide $5,648,192.40. If the two offers that have been made already are any guide to what may be expected of these other requests, all necessitated by defense activities, the city will not get $5,648,192.40 or anything like it. If it gets half that amount, it will have to provide out of its own resources nearly $4,000,000. The size of these sums and the burden they would place on Norfolk municipal finances constitute all the greater reason why every reasonable effort should be made to obtain as much Federal assistance as possible.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 16, 1941

## Hospital Progress

The completion and opening of the new unit of the Leigh Memorial Hospital, virtually doubling that institution's capacity, is all the more a welcome event because it occurs at a time when the community has outgrown its hospital resources. That shortage had not yet developed—although it was beginning to appear on the horizon—when the new unit was in the planning stage.

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But this improvement falls far short of meeting Norfolk's present-day needs. Twice 150 additional hospital beds, and auxiliary facilities, are needed to provide it with a fair margin of safety. Even that leaves out of account the indefinitely enlarged hospital needs of the nearby counties and towns that depend on Norfolk for the care of serious hospital cases. And this is to speak only of normal needs, and to leave out of account the extraordinary demands that would be produced by any serious epidemic.

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 20, 1941

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Norfolk also has pending before the FWA application for funds for schools, roads, recreation and other defense needs amounting to more than $6,000,000, including that asked for water supply and hospital facilities.

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Norfolk, Va. Pilot
September 4, 1941

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It should go without saying that a Federal contribution of some 30 per cent of the cost of enlarging the water system and another of some 50 per cent of the cost of enlarging the Community Hospital are welcome. If this is the best that the Federal Works Agency can do with the funds at its disposal, which are not unlimited, the city will express its appreciation.

But two points are to be noted. The first is that these expenditures are the direct result of Federal activities over which Norfolk has no control. Naturally there are material gains from increased population and increased business of many kinds in and near the city. Many people in Norfolk have benefited thereby. But it is still true that these municipal expenditures would not have been required in other circumstances. They are necessitated by outside factors. They have to be met, largely, by inside payments. The Federal government has recognized the unfairness of this

greater reason why every reasonable effort should be made to obtain as much Federal assistance as possible.

expenditure and is assisting the city. If the two offers that have been made already are any guide to what may be But as to whether it is assisting in sufficient degree is another matter. Nor- This leads to the second point. folk's pending applications with the Fed- eral Works Agency include not only the improvements in the water system and in the Negro hospital already noted, but in the school facilities also enlargement of the school facilities, recrea- and of white hospital facilities, and tion buildings, school operation costs and roads. The total estimated cost is $6,711,812.40. The city has asked the Federal Works Agency to provide $5,

$4,648,192.40 or anything city will not get $5,- expected of these activities, the necessitated by defense

648,192.40. If it gets half that amount, it will have to provide out of its own resources nearly $4,900,000. If it gets one-third of that amount, it will have to provide out of its own resources nearly $4,- 830,000. The size of these sums and the burden they would place on Norfolk municipal finances constitute all the